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SERBIA THOUGH VANQUISHED IS YET UNDAUNTED

Minister Michailovitch, in Re-counting Acts of Oppression, Says His People Are United in Their Fight for Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is just two years ago that the Bulgarian army commenced the attack on Serbia, to complete what Austria-Hungary had failed to do. On the second anniversary of that event, when his country has been all but destroyed and denuded, Mr. Michailovitch, Serbian Minister to the United States, has given to The Christian Science Monitor, an authorized interview on a subject, he pathetically terms "The War Aims of Serbia." "The war aims of Serbia," he says, "are merely the aims to live, to be free, to be independent, and to be at peace."

The war aims of the belligerents have been very fully discussed of late. I think this question is not presented as it should be, because one can only speak of the war aims of the belligerents in the light of the aims of the world. The world has the intention of conquering the world by force of arms; Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria joined her other servants with a hope of plunder, and Turkey joined them out of stupidity. It is against the attacks of these modern barbarians, that the Allies are defending themselves and endeavoring to make the civilized world safe from the horrors which today are imposed upon it through the war aims of the enemies of progress and liberty. This is how I estimate the collaboration of the United States with our allies, and its purpose in the war. The Serbian people also have no war aims; it is defending its liberty and wants to make it safe for the future. In so doing, the Serbian people is in full harmony with the resolution of its allies to fight to the end, and has shown that it is able to sacrifice all in that struggle.

In speaking of the Serbian people, I mean all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, to be sure, in mind that this people for a long time has made great sacrifices in the interest of peace and the progress of mankind, hoping to accomplish its liberty and unity by peaceful development. While one part of this nation was under the Austro-Hungarian yoke, the other part was in free Serbia, but exposed to the worst humiliations of its neighbors. The Austro-Hungarian ruler's ultimatum to Serbia is a unique instance of the barbarism of a monstrous state like Austria-Hungary. And yet Serbia refused to accept anything, in order to avoid war, but the enemies did not want an agreement, they sought the destruction of Serbia.

Since the beginning of the war, Austria-Hungary twice has attempted to subjugate Serbia. The battle of Tova and the battle of Miodnik in 1914 showed the manner in which the Serbian people is defending its liberty. Both times the Austrian Army was terribly defeated. Following these military disasters, Austria-Hungary had to abandon her punitive expeditions in Serbia. But the allied action in the Dardanelles was a great pre-occupation of Germany, and she had to destroy Serbia, in order to help Turkey. It was with the same intention to annihilate Serbia that Bulgaria joined the Central Powers.

Exactly two years ago, the allied German-Austro-Hungarian troops attacked Serbia, and while she was desperately resisting the crossing of the

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KING OF SWEDEN AND EFFORT FOR NEW MINISTRY

Monarch to Discuss Political Situation With Presidents of the Two Chambers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The King is to discuss the political situation with the presidents of the two chambers in the light of the replies received from the parties to his appeal for unity. These replies show an extreme difference of opinion regarding the constitutional question.

The members insist on a program assuring immediate carrying out of the constitutional reform for which a majority of the people have given their vote and they demand this as the best way of securing the country's strength at home and abroad, which is necessary in the stress of war time.

The Socialists also insist on a complete agreement in the new government on the necessity for an immediate democratic revision of the constitution and if this is lacking the Socialists' support for the formation of a ministry is impossible.

The party of the Right declares the demands of the Left regarding constitutional reform are so far-reaching that the question should be left to a parliamentary commission. They dwell on the importance of maintaining Swedish commercial relations with both belligerents. On one point there is complete agreement among all parties, namely, the necessity of a neutral and conscientious neutrality at the end of the war regardless of consequences.

In the gray of this morning, that is to say about half-past five, Sir Douglas Haig launched a new attack on the German lines before Ypres, in conjunction, as his dispatch says, with "our allies on the left." The communiqué ends with the brief declaration that the progress is satisfactory, though the weather was stormy. The attack, indeed, by Sir Douglas' indications, was made in the region of Passchendaele, but no further particulars are as yet forthcoming. The weather, indeed, has been so stormy that the ground before Ypres has been reduced almost to a quagmire, and it had not been thought possible that the British could attack again so soon.

There has been desultory fighting on the other fronts, but everything seems to wait on the Flanders battle.

British Offensive Resumed
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Sir Douglas Haig struck again early today in the Ypres section. "At 5:30 this morning we again attacked on the west front northeast and east of Ypres in conjunction with our allies on the left," he reported. "We made satisfactory progress. The weather is stormy."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official statement issued on Monday says:

Western front, army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The fighting activity in Flanders revived considerably on Sunday from midday until evening between the Houtulust Wood and the Menin-Ypres road. A strong drum-fire preceded local English attacks which developed against some sectors of the fighting front. Storming troops brought up by the enemy did not ad-

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RUSSIAN SCHEME OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Kerensky Reaches Agreement on All Questions in Conference With Democratic and Middle Class Sections

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The Provisional Parliament, on proposal of Mr. Tseretelli, is to be entitled the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic. Its powers have now been decided and are roughly as already indicated. It will be entitled to ask the Government's questions, but not to interpellate the Government; in constitutional matters it can take the initiative, and it can discuss measures submitted to the Government.

Mr. Kerensky conferred on Sunday afternoon with the delegates of the democratic conference and of the middle-class sections, and the result was an agreement on all questions. These middle-class sections will have 129 seats in the Provisional Council; the democratic conference has given itself 205 representatives and the Maximalists will have 66 representatives.

At the conference with Mr. Kerensky, the Prime Minister said the Government would immediately form a complete coalition cabinet which would tackle work at once on the basis laid down by the Government together with representatives of democracy and the middle class. From Kieff comes a message that the Ukrainian Secretariat-General of the autonomous Government has issued a proclamation announcing that it now assumes the government of the country, having completed its internal organization.

During a conversation with the middle-class and democratic representatives, Mr. Terestchenko dealt strongly on the necessity of the Government being responsible to a legally elected legislature rather than to a legislature self-elected. In this connection the Provisional Government has published an official statement regarding the membership of the constituent assembly, the total number of electoral districts being fixed at 830. Petrograd has 20 members and Moscow 19.

BACK BAY LAND RULING REVERSED

The Massachusetts Supreme Court today declared unconstitutional a statute of 1915 which gave the land court power to remove restrictions on Back Bay land, and provided that owners of property who suffered damage might have their rights determined in the Superior Court. This decision was given by the full bench in dismissing a petition of the Riverbank Improvement Company, which sought to register title, regardless of restrictions, to a large tract of land on Commonwealth Avenue, in the Back Bay.

After that section of the Back Bay was filed, trustees who held the land entered into an agreement under which they imposed restrictions which were to be in force from May 16, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1950. These restrictions provided that no building costing less than \$15,000 should be erected, and prohibited the use of the land for stables, foundry purposes.

Owing to changed conditions in that section of Boston in recent years, the Legislature of 1915, in Chapter 112, provided that the Land Court might remove equitable restrictions if it should be found that they ought not longer to be enforced. The Land Court exercised that power and decreed that the Riverbank Improvement Company might register title without restrictions.

In reversing the decree of the Land Court, the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Ruggs said that the law of 1915 deprives some of the owners of their rights in real property for a private use contrary to the security afforded by Articles I and X of the Bill of Rights.

The decision affects all property on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue extending to the Charles River, and also includes the Bay State Road and all streets running at right angles with Commonwealth Avenue on its northern side.

The chief respondent is Sarah A. Chadwick, trustee.

GERMANY TO SUPPLY HOLLAND WITH COAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A semi-official Berlin telegram states that Germany is ready to supply Holland with 200,000 tons of German and 50,000 tons of Belgian coal, and that this item is only part of an extensive German-Dutch economic agreement.

MORE LOANS TO ALLIES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Loans of \$40,000,000 each to Great Britain and France have been announced by the Treasury Department. This advances Great Britain's indebtedness to \$1,250,000,000 and that of France to \$730,000,000. The aggregate of United States loans to the Allies since the war began is \$2,598,400,000. For the first six months of the war, the United States was participating in the war, the loans averaged \$14,000,000 a day.

UTAH FARMERS SEND FOOD ASSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten thousand farmers, represented by the State Farm Bureau of Utah, telegraphed assurance of their support in food conservation to the Food Administration today through W. W. Armstrong, Federal Food Administrator for Utah. They promised to supply the best sugar factories to the limit of their capacity next year and assured him that through their efforts their State has a surplus this year of 100,000 tons. All differences between sugar refiners and farmers have been forgotten, the message says, and the contract on a profit-sharing basis has been agreed upon.

The Food Administrator wired this reply: "Splendid action of farmers of Utah is very much appreciated. Such action is particularly gratifying, and greatly fortifies me in the work I am undertaking."

SOLDIERS FARE WELL IN FRANCE

Ambassador Sharp Reports the Pershing Troops Well Located, in Good Barracks and Presenting Fine Appearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State has received from Ambassador Sharp at Paris a telegram concerning a visit made by him to General Pershing's headquarters. The Ambassador states that on last Wednesday and Thursday he traveled through the section of the country occupied by United States troops. He states that as to the location he thinks it would be very difficult to select a more picturesque section of France. Everywhere, the Ambassador states, there is shown an up-to-date way of doing things in the method of providing for the well-being and comfort of the soldiers. This was manifested in the new barracks, which are finely located, and in the cleanliness of the kitchen.

The thing which impressed the Ambassador the most, however, was the splendid appearance of the men, who showed a considerable contrast from their condition when they paraded through the streets of Paris on the Fourth of July. The outdoor life, plenty of exercise and a greater familiarity with their new surroundings has put the men in the best of condition. The Ambassador remarks that these things have banished the homesickness of which he used to hear from time to time.

The work of the construction of barracks was greatly facilitated by good weather in the last few weeks, yet the Ambassador believes it will be necessary to house a considerable number of men in small towns and villages. Here, the Ambassador remarks, the sleeping accommodations are not of the kind to which the men have been accustomed at home. The officers Mr. Sharp met were united in speaking in the highest terms of the morale of the men, and from his own observation the Ambassador confirms this.

At luncheon with General Pershing, the Ambassador met a French writer, also a member of Parliament, who told him that all reports show most cordial feeling between the French people and the United States soldiers. Mr. Sharp, in conclusion, states that General Pershing is deservedly as popular with the French people as among the United States officers and men.

EDSEL FORD PRESSES EXEMPTION CLAIM

DETROIT, Mich.—Edsel Ford will carry his claim for exemption from selective service before President Wilson. He has started a fight through his attorneys to have the draft appeal board rescind its denial. If this fails, he will go before the President claiming exemption on ground that he is a Wisconsin citizen, secretary and director of the Ford Motor Company, which is working on government contracts.

WHARVES SOUGHT FOR SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

Representatives of the American Cement Ship Company were in Boston today, inspecting wharves and accommodations for a proposed line to South America. The men would not divulge any of the details of their plans, but said that everything had been arranged to establish a South American run to Boston. They said that the first boat for the company is under construction, and that it will carry about 1000 tons of cargo.

The party visited points along East Boston and Charlestown. It is understood that the general cargo from the South will consist of wools and hides, while the ships will carry general merchandise to South America.

ANOTHER PEACE OFFER PLANNED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Germany and Austria have agreed to make another peace offer on the basis of no territorial aggrandizement, surrender of Belgium and the French territories and no indemnity on either side, according to the Berlin Tageszeitung today.

MILEAGE FARE PLAN IS URGED

Bay State Street Railway Seeks to Have Established in the Country Districts Rates Based on the Miles Traveled

Approval of a new schedule of fares for its rural lines was asked of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today by the Bay State Street Railway Company which seeks to have the rate of fares between points in the country districts based on the number of miles traveled by the passenger, with a minimum charge of six cents. While, it is stated, the proposed schedule will not change the fare unit in the larger cities and suburbs, it does apply to 370 miles of track operated by the company.

In a statement explaining the proposed change, the Bay State Road management said in part:

"Without question, in order that this road may be made self-sustaining and pay dividends, it will be essential that the rates of fare shall be commensurate with the service rendered. It is proposed that a tentative three-cents-a-mile rate shall be established along some of the non-paying lines, and on others, where the conditions are not so alarming, a two-and-one-half-cents-a-mile rate. In other sections the rate will be two cents a mile. In every instance an initial fare of six cents to pay for transportation over the first three miles, or any part thereof, will be collected. It is to avoid the necessity of discontinuing and perhaps scrapping its rural lines that the Bay State Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission for approval of this mileage system.

"At present a fare of six cents is charged for a ride over any part of certain established long and short distances, with an extra six cents if the passenger merely enters a second district no matter if the ride in the second district is only a few hundred feet. This means that many patrons of the road who are obliged now to pay two fares—12 cents—for a ride which takes them only part way through two contiguous districts, will, under the new schedule, pay an initial fare of six cents, and then an additional two cents for each mile traveled in the next zone. Many who now pay 12 cents between certain points will be able to take the same ride for eight or possibly 10 cents, as the case may be, under the new schedule."

The company states that the schedule is filed subsequent to an exhaustive investigation and study into the situation, and that the new system would conform with proposals of various town and county officials appearing before the Public Service Commission and before investigating committees of the Legislature. The statement also says:

"This system of transportation rates between rural points will be similar in character to that of steam railways—so much per mile, varying from three to two cents, according to the volume of travel, cost of operation, etc., prevailing in the particular localities. This will tend to equalize opportunity for each community to support its own section of street railway as well as eliminate the short-and-long-haul-for-one-fare, which, along with high costs, has to a large extent caused the financial embarrassment of street railways all over the country. "It will, to an extent, relieve city passengers from the burden of paying increased rates in order that the total income of the street car company may be sufficient to meet the expenses of all its lines. By uniform fares on the rural sections, such sections will become more nearly self-supporting. It has been ascertained and established that those who depend on rural transportation prefer to pay a mileage fare rather than have the rural lines discontinued entirely."

NEW NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Sir A. Geddes' new scheme of national service volunteers, as briefly described by Sir Henry Morgan, Deputy Director of National Service, means that no one will be called for service unless there is a specific demand for him and a job waiting. Under the new scheme there will not be an enormous army kept in suspense as to whether they will be called upon or not. In provincial centers local arrangements are being made to cope with the demand for labor by undertakings of national importance.

Accurate record will be kept of all vacancies, and lists will be published daily in each locality. Volunteer workers will be divided into three classes, the first being states, and various committees composed of employers and workmen will utilize the employment exchanges for transferring men and obtaining railway warrants. If volunteers are transferred away from home, they will receive railway fares and subsistence allowance at the rate of a maximum of 2s. 6d. per day. Professional men will not be invited to enroll, but offers from them will be dealt with by an existing professional and business register.

NATIONAL ARMY NEWLY GROUPED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department this afternoon announced a new grouping of men in the national army to form 16 white divisions and one colored division, besides bringing national guard forces to full strength from the drafted men. The colored division will be made up from every part of the nation.

Voluntary enlistments for the regular army will keep it filled up without transferring men from the first draft to it. The balance of the 687,000 drafted men will be used to supplement the voluntary enlistments for the special and technical branches which form an important part of the modern army. Negroes will be distributed evenly through the 16 national army cantonnements.

ODD FELLOWS ALSO PROTEST

Order to Object, Says Grand Secretary, to Limitation of Lodge Headquarters in Camps to a Roman Catholic Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Frank C. Goudy, grand secretary of the Odd Fellows, who lives in Denver, asserts that his order will vigorously follow up the protest made to the President regarding the limitation of lodge headquarters at the various military camps to the Knights of Columbus.

"The Odd Fellows and Masons of Canada have accomplished splendid work in army camps and in relief of soldiers' dependents," said Mr. Goudy. "We can see no reason for the limitation of such lodge efforts in this country, as far as army camps are concerned, to Roman Catholic orders. While we realize that the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, in the estimation of Secretary Baker cover two great branches of religion, we see no reason why its privilege of succor should not be extended to other organizations. The Odd Fellows will go as far as the Masons in entering protest."

Jewish View Stated

Knights of Columbus, It Is Said, Was Created for the Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. B. Seelenfreund, secretary of the International Order of the B'nai B'rith, speaking of the Government's recognition of the Knights of Columbus as the only secret order to be allowed to build at cantonnements, said yesterday: "I do not look at this question from the standpoint of the secret organization. It makes little difference with the Roman Catholics whether this organization is secret or not, as every Roman Catholic organization is primarily a religious one, and the secret order of the Knights of Columbus was created for the church. So the result with any organization to take care of the Roman Catholic men at the camps would be the same, secret or not."

"The Government made provision for three instruments to take care of the three great religious divisions in this country. The Y. M. C. A. is for the Protestants and the Knights of Columbus for the Roman Catholics. The work for the Jewish men is in the hands of a joint organization formed for the purpose, known as the Jewish Board of Welfare Work for Soldiers and Sailors. When the B'nai B'rith made application to do work in the camps, it found that the Government had given this organization the exclusive right for work with the Jewish men within the camps, and so it joined with it. The B'nai B'rith will take over nine camps, not erecting any shacks in them, but providing headquarters for social and recreational facilities in the cities or near which cantonnements are located. We feel the need of these agencies for social intercourse are far greater at such cities than within the camps."

"The Roman Catholics took the organization they had at hand, the Knights of Columbus. That it is a secret order does not seem to me to make any great difference. The secrecy of the order means little or nothing in camp, in view of the fact that Roman Catholics who want to take advantage of the Knights of Columbus shack need not necessarily be members of the K. of C."

SHIPBUILDERS FOR NEW DESTROYERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced that the following companies will build the new destroyers under the \$345,000,000 program:

Fore River Shipbuilding Company, New York Shipbuilding Company, Union Iron Works, Bath Iron Works, Cramps of Philadelphia and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

NEGRO OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army officers left here on Monday with commissions to be presented to successful candidates at the Negro officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia., who are completing a four months' course of instruction.

WASHINGTON AND LONDON NAVAL MEN IN ACCORD

Stories of Misunderstandings with British Admiralty Denied—Secret Information Is Merely Given Careful Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

Certain stories which have been going the rounds of some newspapers in the United States quite recently, are, to say the least of it, inaccurate. The stories are those which refer to alleged misunderstandings between the Navy Department in Washington and the Admiralty in London, and which have for their basis the charge that the Navy Department in Washington has placed all its cards face up on the table for the benefit of the Admiralty in London, whilst there is a corresponding disinclination in Whitehall to do the same for the Navy Department in Washington. It must strike everybody, at first blush, as strange that these stories should have found their way in so elusive form into the press. Because, if the Navy Department had wished to give publicity to them, it could have done so, with the greatest ease, in the usual way; whereas, if it did not wish to give publicity to them, the worst service which could be done to the Government would be the making public of half truths and indefinite charges.

In such circumstances, it is perhaps as well to state quite simply the facts of the case. So supplementing the recent extremely plain denial of these reports given by Mr. Daniels, the truth is that the Admiralty in London is perfectly prepared to send to the United States any expert at Whitehall, and for just as long a period as the Naval Department desires. It is not, however, held to be desirable in London to offer the American Government what it may not want, and if these experts have not been sent, it is not because the British Government wishes to withhold their services or their knowledge, but because the British Government hesitates to thrust on the Government in Washington service for which it has not been asked. As a matter of fact, the British naval attaché in New York, Captain Gault, R. N., has all along arranged for everything that has been wanted in respect to information, and he is now in London discussing with the Admiralty the whole question of intercommunication. This is the officer mysteriously alluded to as having been sent to London by the British Ambassador in Washington to endeavor to overcome the reluctance of the British Admiralty. There is no necessity to be in the least mysterious about his name or his visit, but it is as well to realize that he was not sent over on a desperately secret mission, owing to the fears of the British Ambassador, but went in the ordinary course of his naval duties.

At the same time, anybody who understands the situation at all must be perfectly aware of the extreme danger of the disclosure of naval secrets. The United Kingdom has learned by bitter experience, during the present war, what this means. Valuable disclosures were made to the Russian Government on this very subject, with the result that, for reasons the public will readily understand today, those disclosures might as well have been made direct to the Ministry of Marine in Berlin. This incident alone taught the British Admiralty to exercise tremendous care in the giving of information which may reach the enemy either through traitors or carelessness. And the simple fact is that there are in the United States, as everywhere is well aware, agents of the German Government, in various disguises, who are only too eager to obtain all the information they can, or, failing to obtain this information, to use the press, if possible, not only to reach their ends in another way, but even to breed distrust between the Allies.

In spite of all this, however, those who have the best means of knowing are satisfied that so far from secrets having been unnecessarily withheld, the error, if error there has been, has taken the form of too great freedom, on both sides, in granting secret information which has to be guarded with such incessant care. On the whole, the rather curious arrangement now being carried on for joint naval operations between Washington and London seems to be succeeding admirably, though, of course, a certain amount of friction is liable to arise on either side, with the result that those whose business it is to do so no doubt make the most of it. One thing is certain, and that is that the British authorities have never made any secret of the entirely cordial and sincere way in which the United States naval authorities have met them.

MONARCHS PLAN TO CONFER AT SOFIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Vienna telegram to the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten states that a conference of the monarchs of the quadruple alliance will be held shortly at Sofia, and that in view of the present circumstances great importance is attached to the meeting.

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GERMAN QUERY ON PROPAGANDA

Majority Parties Win Vote as to Use of Budget Money for Purpose of Influencing Opinion in the Army

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—As a result of interparty conferences held during Saturday and Sunday it was decided at yesterday's brief sitting of the Reichstag to postpone further debate on the official conference at Pan-German propaganda, and to refer back the supplementary budget to the main committee when it comes up for a third reading, with the request that the committee shall decide if and how the money asked for is to be used for propaganda among the army.

As a session of the main committee is practically tantamount to a confidential Reichstag session this arrangement will facilitate the majority parties' attack on the Government especially as the supplementary estimates provide among other things for Dr. Helfferich's salary in his new office as Vice-Chancellor.

Herr Haase, the Socialist minority leader, objected both to postponement of the debate and to the referring back of the estimates on the ground that the situation was quite clear already, and that "whoever after Saturday's debate does not know how we stand with the War Minister and the future Vice-Chancellor, is past hoping for."

Herr Ebert, the Socialist majority spokesman, is insistent, however, that examination must be made of how the funds asked for are to be used and observed that the House might then come to the conclusion that the reorganization of the government offices was desirable.

The Conservatives objected to the whole arrangement, and the attitude of the National Liberals remains undefined, but eventually the majority parties, consisting of the Center Progressives and Majority Socialists carried the day.

Meanwhile, the Chancellor has returned to Berlin from main headquarters, and is being severely criticized in the press for failure to appear in the Reichstag Saturday and answer the interpellation himself.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Sunday's German papers show that the Reichstag majority parties are indignant at Dr. Helfferich's behavior in the Reichstag on Saturday, when he broke off his speech, owing to interruptions, and there is some talk of the resumption of the debate, planned for today, but postponed until tomorrow, being made the occasion for a vote of censure on the Government in view of the Independent Socialists' proposal that the house should declare that the Government's reply to its interpellation does not meet the Reichstag's views. The debate will show whether the majority bloc will really take such an independent line, but the hurried visit paid by the Chancellor to headquarters on Saturday night seems to indicate a serious situation.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In a Berlin dispatch Herr Goethen, Progressive member of the Reichstag, is quoted as having said at a meeting of the central committee of his party that although the military situation was satisfactory, there was no hope of crushing Germany's enemies on land. "As for the submarine campaign 7,000,000 tons of shipping had been sunk, he asserted, but no disposition toward peace on the part of England was discernible. A rationing system for foodstuffs had not been introduced, and no one was able to say when the U-boat would make England more inclined for peace."

America cannot be forced to make peace, Herr Goethen continued. We cannot force America to pay a war indemnity. There remains only England, but should we, in order to obtain an indemnity of 10,000,000,000 marks, sacrifice 50,000,000 marks and another 500,000 men?

Germany's allies, Herr Goethen continued, were not inclined to continue the war for Pan-German plans of conquest, but were striving for peace by understanding and conciliation, while the Pan-German clamor for annexations was finding a bad reception among them. He asserted that the long working hours and insufficient feeding at home increased the desire for peace among the workers and that strikes might be expected if the war should be continued for aims of conquest.

MEAT RECEIPTS CONTINUE HEAVY

Daily reports on meat trade conditions in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington by the United States Bureau of Markets have shown, for some time, that enormous supplies are being piled on the market with the dealers attempting to dispose of the surplus by putting quantities in the cold storage and by lowering quotations. Today's report continues the story with heavy supplies, including two full train loads of Chicago beef received at Boston, and slow demands in practically all grades.

Increasing receipts in New York were met with a slow demand, says today's report from that office. In Philadelphia the beef market was "generally dull." The "coloreds are filled" in Washington with a light demand. Prices for hogs in that market are "a shade lower." The market in Boston for veal is "dull and drab" with a slow demand and heavy receipts. Liberal receipts in Philadelphia

phia were offered in a slow market with "heavyweights selling hard."

Pork is the only meat which is selling at a normal rate. The receipts are light, however, and the demand moderate in practically all of the reported markets.

"Market barely steady" is the report for lamb in Philadelphia and Washington and in the latter city, the receipts are increasing. The light supply in Boston is met with a correspondingly light demand and decreasing receipts in New York sold with a slow demand.

The Boston office reports a "very slow" demand for mutton with a dull market and light receipts. Moderate receipts in New York and Philadelphia were met with decreasing demands. Only in Washington has the market improved where the supply is very light and the demand generally good.

SERBIA THOUGH VANQUISHED IS YET UNDAUNTED

(Continued from page one)

Rivers Save and Danube into Serbia of these troops, Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia, stabbing her in the back at the very moment that Bulgaria was negotiating with the Allies on the concessions she wanted to obtain from Serbia, and which were promised her by the Entente Allies. The Serbian Army resisted for two months, although the enemy were three times superior in numbers, and finally had to abandon Serbian territory.

"After the epic retreat across Albania, the Serbian Army first was reorganized on the island of Corfu, and thence it was sent to the Salonika front, where, since one year, it resumed its fight for the liberation of its country. During this time the enemy was systematically annihilating the Serbian people and devastating the country. The Bulgarians are foremost in this barbarous behavior. They are massacring and deporting, not only men, but women and children, so that the Serbian population may not prevent them proving their historic rights to the wrested territory."

"This is a short story of the struggle thus far of the Serbian people for the right to live in liberty. This story is very similar to those of her allies—Belgium, France, Rumania, Poland."

"Why are England and Russia making war, and why has the United States entered the war? Could one speak of their 'war aims'? No. On the one side are Germans, Hungarians and Bulgars and Turks, who base their rights on the war terror, and on the other side are the Entente Allies, who are ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of culture and progress, and the means by which to prevent the possibility of such war aims in the future."

"The Serbian people has consequently only one aim, to live in liberty and be united. It does not desire anything that belongs to some one else; it is not fighting for conquest, but is defending its right to live."

The time is not far distant, The Christian Science Monitor is informed by officials close to the Serbian Legation, when the world shall be told in detail of the propaganda carried on by Austria-Hungary as far back as 1903, even in the United States, to prejudice the opinion of the world against Serbia.

THE QUESTION OF A UNION GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Progress in the direction of the formation of a union Government is slow. The western Liberals had a meeting with the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and it is stated that their demands were of such a nature that unless they are considerably modified there is little chance of a working basis being arrived at. It is pointed out, however, that even if an arrangement is not reached with the western politicians, who may be said to represent machine politics, it will not affect a union Government, as there are other western Liberals who will be invited by the Premier to assist him in forming a Government. A further conference between the parties is to be held today.

SIXTEEN ELECTION OFFICERS INDICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixteen more election inspectors were indicted today by the grand jury for alleged complicity in frauds in the majority primaries. This makes a total of 42 indictments since District Attorney Swann started his investigation.

EXPLOSIVES NEAR CITY HALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Three pounds of dynamite have been found in an arway of the City Hall here by the foreman of the cleaning force. The explosives were taken to the office of the superintendent of maintenance. The explosive was found under the city controller's window, and in his office are located the vaults of the city.

PAPER FACES MAIL EXCLUSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper printed in English, has announced that it had been ordered by the Postmaster-General to show cause in Washington why it should not be barred from the mails under the Espionage Law. The publishers state they have not decided whether to file a written reply or to appear through attorneys.

GAS RATE ACTION POSTPONED

After a hearing in Cambridge yesterday at which about 30 citizens appeared to protest the proposed rates of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission postponed action "indefinitely."

IKE

Ike was an allotment-holder, not a war-time allotment-holder, although disparagement is very far from being intended by such an explanation, but Ike had been an allotment-holder almost ever since there were such things as Co-ops. Allotment-holding was not, of course, his trade or profession. For the greater part of every day he was a porter on the railway, and it was indeed to the Railway Company that he owed his allotment. In spring, summer, and autumn, however, all the time he could call his own, apart from his regular calling, and after he had afforded any assistance in his power to Mrs. Ike in the house—there were certain things, for instance, which Mrs. Ike, being short of stature, could not well reach, and if there was no special hurry for them she would wait



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

till Ike "come home"—all his spare time, was spent on his allotment.

He had, too, the true spirit of an allotment-holder. Nothing was ever wasted or thrown away. Even the leaves which would float down in the autumn from a neighboring clump of trees were carefully collected.

"Yes sir, begging your pardon sir, I keep on sweeping up the leaves, and some people burn 'em, but I just keep putting them in that corner and covering them with nice soil from the railway bank, and when spring comes again, I have a nice lawn sir, and the same with the pea haulm, and the bean haulm—there's no sense nor meaning in burning 'em sir." And he would apply himself once more with the broom of twigs, itself, of course, home-made, and then after a moment—"Of course sir, begging your pardon sir—"

It is hard to know why Ike always used that expression—perhaps it was because in the days of his youth, before he met Mrs. Ike, "he had been servant to an 'Irish gentleman,' who lived in the country in the County Cork, and whom he always "turned out," begging your pardon sir, to use a manner of speech, "like a new pin."

Anyway, he always used the expression on any and every occasion, and also the word "nice." Ike was forever prejudicing one in favor of things or projects by the judicious use of that word. "Yes sir, come in sir, begging your pardon sir, there's a nice fire in the kitchen and the missus'll make you a nice—oh yes sir, the missus is here and glad to see you sir—begging your pardon sir."

But to return to the allotment, and to Ike, at the close of an autumn day, sweeping up the leaves. "Of course sir, begging your pardon sir, we need wood ash, and I light a fire as you see now and again, and it's good to burn the weeds and the wire grass and such like, but not leaves sir, begging your pardon. Of course, things is mostly over—that is flowers. I always grow a few flowers, them dahlias are bright still, and there's potatoes in plenty and winter cabbage and the missus likes beetroot, and there's nothing like celery after the first frost."

And so he would rest on his broom for a moment, and look round, as the setting sun made long shadows from the telegraph poles along the railway bank, and a gust of wind blew another phalanx of golden brown leaves toward him from the trees close by. "They do that all the time," he would say. And then, after a pause—"I likes them when they come, and I likes them when they go, and I likes them trees just there when they haven't naught on at all." So he would go on sweeping until the last moment. It was more, one felt sure, for the pleasure of being there, of looking round every now and again on the afternoon's work, the fresh turned soil, and the neatly trimmed paths, or may be, at the little tool house and green house, all in one, fashioned from the most wonderful collection of used timbers—just painted afresh.

When the last light had almost gone and the telegraph poles no longer threw shadows, but were instead silhouetted black against a sky of red and gray, he would begin to collect his baggage, his porter's box of black tin, a strange assortment of papers, left behind by sundry passengers, and other odds and ends of his official calling. In addition, there would be the produce from the allotment, potatoes for over Sunday, a large vegetable marrow and a bunch of dahlias, all colors, closely packed together and destined for the window of the front room. "Yes sir, begging your pardon sir, the missus likes a nice bunch of flowers as well as anything. She's same as a child in some things—begging your pardon, sir."

WARDING OFF AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Francis Lloyd informed a meeting, yesterday, that in the air defense of London he had the assistance of one of the ablest of engineers, who, for

months past, had exercised his ingenuity in doing the best that could be done with materials available to defeat air raids. This engineer directed the barrage which went up. It was not quite clear how high it went, but as high as enemy aeroplanes could go. "I was in my office for the whole of the last night," Sir Francis said, "and when the enemy attacks came on up went the barrage and they were prevented from coming into interior of London in force."

Continuing, Sir Francis said they would have more men, more machines and more ammunition. People should remember, when air raids were on, that the terrible barrage they heard put up was their best friend. Their own airmen were incomparable. Sir Francis strongly advised people not to look out to see what was going on, but to take all cover they could get. He did not think the Germans could come on dark nights or in bad weather, but it was impossible to say what might happen in the future. In passing, he mentioned that against Zeppelins they were, at first, absolutely powerless, and had the Germans known they might have unloaded bombs on London to far greater extent than they did.

SPAIN RECALLS CASE OF UC-52

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The new situation arising from the escape of the German submarine U-293 from Cadiz follows on the case of the UC-52 which, in the early part of the summer, was taken into Cadiz in a helpless condition with her propeller damaged and other serious injuries.

A great controversy, which assumed an international and diplomatic aspect occurred, the point being that according to the Hague convention, unless the vessel could be repaired within 24 hours, she should be by the Spanish authorities at first, but after the vessel had been taken to the government shipyards it was said that it would need three or four weeks to put her right, new parts having to be cast.

A few days later it began to be suggested semi-officially, that when she was repaired, there did not seem to be any reason why she should not be allowed to go. The Allies at once protested, France showing great indignation at the proposal, and it was freely stated that if the UC-52 were allowed to leave, it would be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Spain.

Nevertheless, the Spanish Government accepted a promise from the German commander that he would take his craft straight home and not attack anything on the way, and on this, the boat left Cadiz. The international difficulties, however, had by this time become so acute that Spain was led immediately to promulgate a decree announcing that any submarines whatever that came into her waters during the period of the war, no matter to whom they belonged or whatever might be their excuse or reason, would be interned for the period of the war, and this satisfied the allied governments.

Now, only a few weeks later, the U-293 is allowed to escape. Her freedom from injury, when she was interned and the fact that she could not have escaped without the rules and regulations for custodianship having been relaxed, and there being connivance on the part of officials render the case very aggravating.

It was in the early hours of Sunday morning that Vice-Admiral Flores, Minister of Marine, received an urgent message from Cadiz that the U-293 had gone. He immediately communicated with the Premier and the Minister of the Interior, and the latter took the steps already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. The Premier was informed that the craft could have had no ammunition on board when she left, everything having been taken off when she was interned and placed in the arsenal. The Government is plainly much perturbed, and the first impression is that it will not be by any means an easy matter to explain away.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Proprietors of American hotels are to hold a convention in New York at the Grand Central Palace on the evening of Nov. 12 in connection with the second National Hotel Men's Exposition. France is to send this country a hotel commission composed of hotel managers, financiers and architects who will gather facts, plans, prices, methods of management and operation applicable to an extended program of new construction of French hotels. Hotel men here are preparing a reception for the commission.

PORT OF MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Inland revenue returns for the port of Montreal beat all records for the month of September by many hundreds of dollars. It was estimated at the customs house that the receipts for the month were in the neighborhood of \$2,700,000, as against \$1,900,000 for the corresponding month last year, while in 1914 they were only \$1,500,000. The inland revenue returns were \$1,400,000, being nearly \$200,000 in excess of last September.

PUBLIC LOYALTY MEETING

Under auspices of the National Security League a public loyalty meeting will be held in Tremont Temple next week Tuesday evening. Former Gov. John L. Bates will preside. James M. Beck of New York will make the principal address of the evening, speaking on "Reason, Chivalry and France." Governor McCall will tell what the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has contributed to the war, and a third speaker of international importance will be heard.

PROCEEDINGS AT BORDEAUX

Despite Stormy Beginnings Great Socialist Congress Settling Down to Business—Notable Speech by M. Varenne

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BORDEAUX, France (Tuesday)—Despite the disorderly opening to the proceedings in the French national Socialist congress, which is now in progress at the Alhambra, and which seemed to bode somewhat ill for any satisfactory understanding being arrived at, which is the main object of the congress, the great gathering has now settled down to deep and careful consideration of the great problem before it, which is fraught with high consequence to France, both present and future.

Already there are clear indications that the ultimate results are likely to be such as party and country will congratulate themselves upon. There are nearly 400 delegates, representing every Socialist federation in France, including those whose headquarters are or were in occupied territory. They represent every shade of Socialist, and there are a few women. M. Renaudel presided over the opening proceedings. During the first day there were frequent disturbances due chiefly to the highly implacable attitude assumed by M. Brizon, leader of Kienthalien Party of extremists, who would have the war ended quickly at any cost, and would have no association between party leaders and the Government.

Only once, on the opening day, was any serious attempt made to consider the main question before the meeting. When a member said that the Stockholm conference was a German invention to assist them to German peace and unless France were completely victorious she would disappear, the Kienthalien, in the noisiest manner possible, showed their disapproval of such sentiments. The presidential bell was continually set ringing, rules of order were regularly abandoned, many delegates strove to make themselves heard at the same time, and occasionally one got up on a table to give himself more prominence.

Part of the business of the day was to see that the delegates' subscriptions were paid, otherwise they would not have voting power. It was discovered that the subscription of M. Brizon, chief Kienthalien was wanting, and on being informed of the rules, he intimated that the congress no longer represented Socialism, and he would not support its funds.

The question obviously arose then as to why he attended. This incident, trivial in itself, is really a good omen for the extremists evidently see the hopelessness of their cause. On the following morning the congress settled down to a thoroughly careful and orderly examination of the business in hand.

On the majority side, some excellent speeches, full of high patriotism were made, the general tenor of which was that national defense was everything, and only when that was completely satisfied could any other matters be considered. The minority leaders were less emphatic, and inclined to make conditions such as that proposed by M. Mistral, who "could make it an understanding with the Government, that if Socialists are to join the Ministry the working class must have the same passport facilities as international financiers."

The speech of the day, however, was that by the Deputy M. Varenne, who was offered the post of Minister of Public Instruction by M. Painlevé, but refused it in accordance with party orders. He shrewdly expressed the main difference between the majority and the minority, with its various sections, as that between the form of peace and the date thereof, the majority being wholly concerned with the former, while the minority, in a spirit of peace, seemed the first consideration. He urged however, that Socialists, more than anyone else should keep off peace until it was assured that the peace to be obtained would be good and lasting, for they had a bigger stake in the future than any others. If they made any kind of peace what consolation would there be, he asked, for their soldier members on their return and what would Socialism be like then? The majority loudly cheered the deputy and he had much applause from the minority.

Mr. Henderson's Letter

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BORDEAUX, France (Sunday)—Arthur Henderson's letter to the Socialist congress was the most important item of this afternoon's session. Mr. Henderson indicated the strong desire of British Socialists and Labor men to secure a basis of agreement among themselves before seeking after an understanding with their friends in other countries. They strongly desired, he mentioned, understanding with the American Federation of Labor, both for an interallied and labor, both for French Socialists, so that at the next meeting they might speak with one voice. Mr. Henderson repudiated any desire to revive the old internationalism, which would not secure what was their main desire.

Warehouse Inspection Urged

In a statement calling attention to the fact that today is designated fire-prevention day in metropolitan Boston, John A. O'Keefe, fire-prevention commissioner, especially urges that efforts be made to prevent the destruction of the food, clothing and fuel supplies, and also raw materials necessary to maintain them. He advises an immediate inspection of every warehouse in the district to guard against such destruction.

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OKLAHOMA AND ITS RESOURCES

Congressman Scott Ferris Calls Attention to Great Unutilized Wealth of State at the Command of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, in a special interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has called attention to the great resources at the command of the Government, which have not yet been utilized. The Oklahoma Congressman, who has been for a number of years a member of the House Public Lands Committee, believes that these resources should and will play an important factor in the winning of the war if properly developed. Mr. Ferris' statement follows:

"The nation is rich in natural resources. These natural resources, if intelligently handled, must assuredly play an important part in the winning of the war. Questions of tariffs, currency, appropriations, and war measures cannot exceed the importance of looking well to an intelligent management of the great natural resources, still the property of the Federal Government."

"There yet remains the property of the Federal Government, in the Western States and in Alaska, of approximately 700,000,000 acres of public lands, awaiting utilization, beckoning families to go upon it, to subdue the unfertilized sod, and to make it productive."

"There yet remains the property of the Federal Government of 165,000,000 acres of forest reserve, chiefly valuable for its timber, but possessing an untold fortune of wealth in oil, gas, coal, potash, water power, and all the precious metals. No selfish person alone interested in his own enrichment and neglectful of the rights of the Republic has in any way fastened his clutches upon this vast domain. It is ours; it is yours; it is government property."

There yet remains 53,000,000 acres of coal lands, the property of the Government, which, according to geological estimates, will amply supply fuel for the nation for the next 400 years. No trust, no combine, no selfish grasping person or association of persons controls it, or uses it to oppress the consuming public. It is the property of the Government. It is an ample fuel supply for the nation. Any nation is poor without it. We have it."

There yet remains in public ownership, 5,000,000 acres of valuable oil lands—so valuable that within a small area there are spouting oil wells which were never dreamed of or conceived of by mortal man."

There is in existence 35,000,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy, only 6,000,000 of which have been developed and in use."

These and many more, are some of those factors that make us proud that we are Americans; proud that President Wilson, backed by 100,000,000 patriotic people, is seeking to lift aloft the standard of Americanism, uphold our rights on land and sea, defend our honor, maintain free government, and let it be known not alone within our borders, but throughout the world that we only modestly ask that we be preserved in our modest rights, but that we ask that earnestly. Let it go that the world that no nation can long endure, that does not preserve the modest and undoubted rights of its every citizen on land and sea."

L. A. FOLLETTE INQUIRY DATA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing today agreed to turn over to the La Follette investigating committee all data the department may have of value in hearing disloyalty charges against the Wisconsin senator. Chairman Pomeroy of the committee called on Secretary Lansing for information of the Lusitania's status. Senator La Follette's statement that she carried ammunition illegally being in question. Former Secretary Bryan is to be heard from on the same topic.

Liberty Street

To walk down "Liberty Street" is to collect information about the war at every step.

"Liberty Street" is one of the indoor streets of Filene's, now given over entirely to exhibits in connection with the war.

You may see there posters published in England telling how to distinguish an Allied from a Teuton aeroplane. You will see the regimental insignia worn by every British regiment, as well as the coats of arms of the battalions. Liberty Street has a collection of 25 allied flags, said to be the only complete collection in Boston.

There is a collection of war posters of all the allied nations, virile and interesting. A stroll through Liberty Street will well repay you.

Fifth floor, Filene's
Washington St., at Summer Street

WHAT SHIPPING FIGURES REVEAL

Study of Statistics in Britain Indicates Future Tonnage Construction as Likely to Keep Pace, at Least, With Losses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is a general idea abroad that the shipping industry is likely to enjoy unprecedented prosperity for a long time after the war, and it may not be out of place to draw attention to many factors which contain a warning.

The impression is that on the conclusion of the war the tonnage of the world will be sadly diminished. For obvious reasons exact figures are withheld from the public, but on the basis of recent utterances by Mr. Lloyd George it should be possible to arrive at conclusions not very wide of the mark. At the outbreak of the war the world's tonnage was upward of 40,000,000 tons gross, of which about one-half was under the British flag. It is well known that the output of mercantile ships from British yards normally approached an average of 2,000,000 tons annually. The figures for 1915 fell to 688,000, for 1916 to 538,000, but since then a change has set in, and during the first six months of 1917 the output was 484,000 tons and the rate of launching of new tonnage was increasing rapidly.

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the German estimate that the British Mercantile Marine was being reduced at the rate of 450,000 to 500,000 tons per month since the commencement of the unrestricted submarine campaign; he was able to state that the assurance that the average net losses during the months February-July inclusive were below 250,000 tons, in spite of the fact that the gross loss in April was 500,000 tons; he further stated that during July-August the net losses were at the rate of 175,000 tons.

He also lifted the veil on another interesting fact, viz., that the total net reduction of the British Mercantile Marine during the 12 months from June-July, 1916, was 10 per cent. He did not give the figure on which the 10 per cent was to be calculated, but his intimation is good enough to enable an estimate to be made of the probable net reduction of the British Mercantile Marine from the end of June, 1916, to the end of December, 1917, at about two and one-half million tons. This figure is based upon the net monthly losses during the remaining four months of 1917 remaining at 175,000 tons. There is surely no reason to expect any increase of the net losses, seeing that Mr. Lloyd George was able to announce that 1,100,000 tons of new tonnage, or more than the pre-war average, would be added during the last six months of this year. Beyond this the weather conditions will be militating against the success of the submarines in an ever-increasing degree, as the autumn and winter advance. It is difficult to estimate closely the net losses of the British mercantile marine during the first 22 months of war, and the net losses of other countries since the war started, but taking into consideration the new tonnage which has been built in neutral countries, in the United States and Japan, in all probability the mercantile marine of the whole world will not show a reduction of more than 10 per cent, or from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons by the end of this year.

Early this year it was reported by an expert that the output of ocean-going tonnage from American yards was approaching the British figures in a normal year; this was probably an exaggeration at the time, but considering that the British yards are at this moment turning out as much mercantile tonnage as before the war, and that this is being done while at the same time satisfying the enormously increased requirements of the Admiralty for tonnage for war purposes, it is only reasonable to expect that the American yards will now be turning out as much or more mercantile tonnage than Great Britain. It is therefore a fair assumption that in future construction of new tonnage will at least keep pace with the destruction.

If these estimates are anywhere near the mark, the largely increased building capacity of the world will be quite capable of raising the tonnage figures to the pre-war level within about two years of the conclusion of the war.

No doubt there will be an urgent demand for ships to bring stores of raw materials to the countries whose industries are now at a standstill for the lack of them; there will also be a big demand for tonnage to carry materials for reconstruction in the devastated districts. In addition to this there is another factor which has not been taken into account in the above figures, viz., the extent of disrepair of the available tonnage on the cessation of hostilities. It is well known that all vessels are now being kept running with a minimum amount of repairs and continual postponements of surveys; it is impossible to give an estimate, but it would not be surprising if this state of disrepair should impair the efficiency of the tonnage already afloat to the tune of about 10 per cent during the first year after the war.

But these are all transitory factors and there are factors of a permanent nature at work which it will be wise not to disregard.

Already, at the outbreak of war, the available tonnage was in excess of requirements, and it is surely reasonable to suppose that the loss of life and destruction of capital during the war will automatically lead to some reduction of international trade. But there is a far bigger factor at work than this, viz., the change which is coming over the grain trade, which

has always been the predominant influence on the freight market.

War is the great separator and has necessitated an increased reliance upon their own resources of almost all countries. Everywhere there is a cry for the increase of the areas under cultivation, and Great Britain presents the most striking example. During a comparatively limited number of years, preceding the war about 4,000,000 acres went out of cultivation in this country. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that in 1916 there had been a further reduction of 250,000 acres. Since then the cultivated area has increased by a million acres, and he stated that home-grown foodstuffs were likely to show an increase of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. He must doubtless have meant that more intensive farming in addition to the increased acreage was expected to give this increased yield. He went further, and stated that he looked forward to seeing several more million acres under cultivation in the spring of 1918, so that it should not be unreasonable to expect an increase of the home-grown food supply of about 6,000,000 tons. The desire is to increase the cultivated area still more, in future, when ample labor is available. At the present moment the question of labor difficulty is being solved by cooperation with the military authorities, increased use of female labor and the employment of machines. Mr. Lloyd George stated that 2500 tractors would be at work soon and next spring the number will be 8000.

Accepting Mr. Lloyd George's figures, the importation of grain and feeding stuffs into Great Britain after the war should show a decrease of about 6,000,000 tons. If this result is achieved it will mean the release of 750,000 tons of shipping.

Prof. T. B. Wood has recently published a pamphlet containing figures which are likely to astound the uninitiated. He points out that the consumption of grain in Great Britain was nearly 17,000,000 tons before the war, of which about 10,500,000 tons were imported; further he points out that only 5,500,000 tons were used for home consumption; about 2,000,000 tons went to the breweries and distilleries, 300,000 tons to other industries, and about 9,500,000 tons went to the feeding of live stock. He draws attention to the fact that in view of the present tonnage position, it is a most wasteful procedure to use grain for the production of meat, and he calculates that by importing more meat and by stopping the feeding of pigs and poultry on grain, it is possible to save an importation of 3,000,000 tons of grain to make up for which it would only be necessary to carry 250,000 tons of meat. Probably these figures only possess a war interest, and when normal freights return, the importation of grain, oil-cake, etc., for cattle feeding will once more be a profitable business.

NEW GRAND VIZIER OF MOROCCO NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RABAT, Morocco.—A decree was issued on Aug. 30 appointing El Mokri Grand Vizier of Morocco. He arrived in Rabat from Fez on the following day. His predecessor, El Guebhas, has been appointed honorary Grand Vizier by the Sultan, who has also made him President of the High Council for Muhammadan education. General Lyautey wrote to El Guebhas at the same time thanking him in the name of the French Republic for the eminent services which he has rendered his country and France.

El Guebhas has held the post of Grand Vizier since November, 1913. He was very closely connected with events in Morocco between 1900 and 1911. Belonging to a family which originally emigrated from Spain, and educated at the school established at Tangier by the Sultan Moulay Hassan, he took his degree at Oxford and passed through Woolwich. In 1901 and 1902 he visited Algiers and gave his support to the agreements which laid the foundation stones of the French Protectorate of the Shereefian Empire. He then led the military operations against the Rguai and succeeded El Menebbi as Minister for War. During the Algerian crisis, El Guebhas was regarded as being influenced by his French sympathies. In 1908 he was appointed to represent the Sultan with the diplomatic corps at Tangier, a position equivalent to that of Minister for Foreign Affairs. He then followed El Mokri in the Grand Viziership.

El Mokri who, today, again becomes Grand Vizier is a powerful promoter of the French policy in Morocco, which finds an able representative in General Lyautey. Only recently El Mokri visited France at the head of a mission from Mecca. He went to the French front to tell his fellow countrymen what France was doing and achieving in their country. On this occasion he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

SHIPPING PROGRAM IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A vast program of shipping construction is about to be inaugurated in France. This is the result of the activity shown by M. de Monzie since he has taken over the administration problems connected with the merchant service and the adequate provision of maritime transport. It is said that the new program will secure annually from the dockyards three times the amount of tonnage produced in a normal year in the period preceding the war. M. de Monzie has carefully considered and provided for the supply of raw materials and of expert and ordinary labor. His program will be further increased as soon as it is possible to build new dockyards and organize naval construction in the French colonial ports. The French naval department is giving M. de Monzie some aid in the carrying out of his building scheme. Stocks from one of the arsenals are being ceded to the merchant service construction yards.

LORD RHONDDA ON MEAT PRICES

Says Stores and Feeding Stuffs Mainly Responsible for Higher Cost of Producing Beef in the United Kingdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture was recently received by Lord Rhondda at the Ministry of Food for the purpose of discussing the prices recently fixed for meat by the Food Controller.

In the course of a long statement Lord Rhondda emphasized the necessity for making sacrifice to win the war that would never be asked for in times of peace. The Government, he said, would not ask farmers to reduce their herds of cattle unless the situation required it. The Board of Agriculture had informed him that there now was a larger head of cattle in the country than was the case before the war. This was largely due to the fact that British-grown meat had not been used so far for feeding the British and allied armies.

The shortage of tonnage, Lord Rhondda continued, also affects the situation. The Shipping Controller has continually to decide between a number of competing claims for tonnage. If a ship brings feeding stuff for cattle it cannot bring the same quantity of material for munitions or of food for human beings. Owing to the shortage of tonnage it is probable this winter there will be only limited quantities of oil-cake available, and it is necessary therefore to use what there is to the best advantage. Milk has first claim and priority in supply will be given to milk cows. This may leave the supply for fattening seriously limited. Lord Rhondda then quoted Mr. Prothero's view, which was shared by other experts, that prime beef was no longer economical for the country at large. Highly finished prime beef was a luxury for which the nation would have to pay too expensively in imported feeding stuffs. The authorities, therefore, contemplated that cattle would have to be killed off at an earlier stage of fattening this winter than had been the practice hitherto.

I have been impressed by the unanimity with which farmers frankly recognize that the present high prices of meat and cattle cannot be defended, Lord Rhondda continued. They have all expressed regret that it was not possible to take action at a much earlier date to prevent prices rising to the unprecedented height they reached earlier this year. Measures taken to prevent a rise in price cause far less inconvenience than those taken to prevent prices once they have risen to an extravagant level. One of the main reasons why prices have risen so high is that whereas during peace times 40 per cent of the meat used in the United Kingdom by the civilian population is imported, during the war these supplies from overseas have been diverted to the use of the allied armies and navies, and less than 10 per cent of the meat supplies for the civilian population have been imported. Whilst beef has been supplied to the army at rates which were very much cheaper than the price of beef on the English market, the absence of the usual competition has, without effort on the part of the British agriculturists, caused the abnormal increase in prices here. This excessive rise in prices is due to war conditions and national necessity and no section of the community can reasonably expect it to continue.

What I am trying to secure, not only in connection with meat, but in the case of the other commodities for which I am responsible, Lord Rhondda continued, is that the price to be paid by the consumer should be dependent directly on the cost of production and a reasonable profit to the producer. The factors mainly responsible for the higher cost of produced beef are the cost of stores and the cost of feeding stuffs. If these can be reduced to a reasonable figure, there will be no difficulty in producing beef at prices which consumers in this country will regard as fair under the circumstances, that is to say the 60s. price for January. The farmer who rears his own calves should have no difficulty in producing fat beef at 60s. The price of stores has been grossly inflated and the first step toward a satisfactory system of reduction is a reduction in their price. The price of stores must be brought down very substantially. There are already indications that the price of stores is coming down and it will, I hope, soon reach a more reasonable figure. The price of the stores already bought cannot be reduced, but the sliding scale of prices was devised in order to get over this difficulty. Many farmers, I know, think that the better course would have been to have fixed a flat price from September onward until next summer. I should have preferred myself to fix the 60s. price from September onward and to compensate those who, in the ordinary course of business, had been compelled to pay extravagant prices for last spring for their stores, but it was represented to me that this would not be practicable, and it was to meet their difficulty that considerable higher prices than could otherwise be justified were fixed for September and October. These early autumn prices show a margin of 80 to 100 per cent above pre-war prices and have not been severely criticized. They were intended as a method of avoiding actual losses, so far as the intervention of the department was concerned, to farmers who had bought stores at a high price. These prices are, Lord Rhondda added, of course, maximum prices.

With regard to feeding stuffs, on account of lack of tonnage Lord Rhondda could only say he would make every effort to secure as large a quantity as possible, and for such supplies as were obtained he undertook to say that later in the year there would be an appreciable reduction in price. Lord Rhondda then stated that he had taken over the whole of the Egyptian cotton seed crop which would enable the cost of cotton cake to be reduced, while arrangements, with a similar object in view, were under negotiation in connection with other classes of oil-cake. Dealing with the criticism that it is not fair to criticize what the farmer sells, without controlling what he buys, Lord Rhondda reminded farmers that oil seeds had been under control for several months. At the same time he put forward his proposals for controlling meat supplies he took in hand schemes for reducing the price of oil cakes. He hoped it might be possible to reduce the price of oil cakes to 25 tons. He begged farmers, however, to recollect that the cost of feeding stuffs was only one item in their cost of production, and that the maximum prices of meat allowed them a substantial increase over pre-war prices. A monthly average of live weight prices given in the Board of Agriculture returns for beasts of army quality was 36s. 9d. in January 1914, and the proposed price of 60s. allowed 63 per cent increase upon that figure. The Smithfield returns showed the increase in price to be somewhat more.

Regarding the winter feeding of cattle, Lord Rhondda said that many farmers fed cattle during the winter, not because of the profits they made out of their beasts, but because of the value of the manure for their corn crop. The price of corn was about double what it was in pre-war days and the value of the manure to the farmer had increased accordingly. In considering the prices of cattle, he said, this increase must be taken into account. Farmers were now assured of a steady price for their corn far beyond anything they could have looked for in pre-war days.

Lord Rhondda concluded by quoting Mr. Prothero's statement that the level to which prices had been rising this year was not only a danger to the state, but a danger to the continued prosperity of agriculture, in that they were setting up a bitter and indiscriminating current of public opinion against all farmers. I believe it to be in the best interests of agriculture, Lord Rhondda added, that the price of meat should fall, and I appeal to the patriotism of British farmers to make the sacrifices for which I have called from them and to give me their loyal support at this time of crisis, the gravest in the history of our nation.

DEPUTATION CALLS ON SIGNOR BOSELLI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A number of representatives of the Official Socialist Party, including SS. Treves, Beltrami, Prampolini, Musatti and several others, were recently received by Signor Boselli to whom they presented the orders of the day discussed by the group at the recent meetings in Milan and Rome. The ensuing discussion, in which all the deputies took part, turned upon the situation in the country, and the need for the adoption of energetic measures to secure a better distribution of corn. The Socialist deputies asked that Parliament might reassess immediately in order to discuss the internal, the foreign and the military policy of the country. The Prime Minister replied that Parliament would meet in a month or a little over that; unless exceptional circumstances arose, he did not consider it necessary to anticipate this date. He assured them that measures had been taken to prevent the recurrence of the recent unfortunate interruptions in the regular supply of corn and flour. He would firmly uphold the assurances given to Parliament which included the continuation of the war, in concert with their allies, until a peace was obtained in accordance with their national rights and the objects of the war. To a request from the deputies that the Allies should reconsider their prohibition with regard to the Stockholm Conference, Signor Boselli returned no reply. In answer to another inquiry based on rumors which, in the past, had been widely disseminated, he dismissed the idea that any international agreements, to take effect after the war, could be made without the consent of Parliament, thereby confirming repeated declarations to the same effect.

FREIE ZEITUNG INCIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung incident which has caused so much stir both in Switzerland and abroad has now been cleared up and, as far as the Swiss Government is concerned, settled. It is now evident that the affair has been greatly exaggerated if not distorted. A falsified issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung having been "manufactured" somewhere in Switzerland and circulated, and suspicions of complicity in this punishable act having fallen on the Freie Zeitung, the authorities had ordered the police to search the offices of this publication with a view to finding out whether it was in any way connected with the falsification of the paper in question. That the authorities took this course not because of any pressure from the German side or because of the Freie Zeitung's marked friendly attitude towards the policy of the United States, as reported in foreign press dispatches, but in order strictly to maintain Switzerland's neutrality, is evident. The investigation shows that the Freie Zeitung had no hand in the falsification of the Frankfurter Zeitung. One result of the incident is that the future of the Swiss authorities cannot undertake any action, where publications of a political nature are involved, without the special authority of the Federal Council.

POLISH COUNCIL OF STATE QUILTS

Under Pressure of Policy Pursued by von Beseler Council Decides to Resign — Use of Polish Soldiers Resented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A special correspondent of the Temps writes that important developments appear to be in progress in Poland. He had, he says, in a former letter, described the difficulties which the Council of State at Warsaw was encountering in its effort to maintain a policy favorable to the Central Powers while the Polish people became increasingly hostile to the authorities of the occupation. The men who had agreed to take part in the policy inaugurated by the act of Nov. 6, and who were bound by a whole past of submission to German and Austrian suggestions, found themselves being forced, bit by bit, into an attitude of opposition by the pressure of public opinion, pushed to the point of exasperation by two years of German domination.

The members of the Council of State did their utmost to delay the moment when they would have to admit the check to their policy; that time had, however, sooner than any one expected. The Council of State, in sitting on Aug. 25, decided to resign, and, indeed, the action which General von Beseler asked that they should approve was of a nature calculated to rouse the ire of the most timid of men. Carrying out an agreement arrived at between Germany and Austria, von Beseler had decided that the soldiers who had taken the oath of fidelity to the Council of State should be placed at the disposition of the Austro-Hungarian High Command.

The general offensive of the enemies of the Central Powers necessitated the employment of all available forces. Only sufficient men were to be kept in Poland to undertake the work of recruiting and training new soldiers. The Governor-General, at the same time, gave an assurance that "as soon as circumstances permitted the troops would be restored to their former role, which was to form the framework of the future Polish army." It can be understood that this order disturbed the Council of State. It implied purely and simply that the nucleus of the Polish Army existing at the present time was going to fight under the Austrian flag against Russia. What, under these conditions, became of the famous Polish neutrality which was to enable the Council of State at Warsaw to make a stand against the Polish friends of the Entente who wished to constitute a national army in France and Russia, and what became of the declaration made by the authorities of the occupation that they had not the least intention of forcing the Poles to fight against the Entente?

The Council of State might well protest, for the order of the Governor-General justified, in a striking manner, the attitude adopted for ten months past by the Polish friends of the Entente. For ten months they had been declaring, at the risk of being accused of betraying the Polish cause, that a Polish army at Warsaw would be made fatal use of by the Central Powers against the Entente, and that it followed that if the Poles desired the support of the western powers at the future peace congress, they must abstain from all action which the Entente could construe into a sign of hostility. The friends of the Council of State protested and accused the Poles of Lausanne, of London and of Paris of blocking the constitution of a strong government at Warsaw, as a strong government could not exist without an army, whereas what has just happened gives some idea of what would have taken place if a military force of any account had been organized in Poland.

The Austrian military resources are certainly shaken, but not to the point that the gain of a handful of men makes it worth while to force a rupture with the Council of State. What then do the Central Powers want? An official article in the Pester Lloyd describes what has happened as a triumph of Austrian policy. Can it be that what is taking place is the result of agreements come to between Count Czernin and the Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis? May the proof be seen in the measure just taken that Berlin is inclined to leave high-handed action in Polish affairs to Vienna, and is the incident intended only to leave the recollection that it was under the Austrian banner and not under the German banner that the Poles would have had to fight? It is still too soon to say. The Council of State, in taking its departure, has delegated its powers to a committee consisting of the Archbishop of Warsaw, Kalouski, Prince Lubomirski and the Marshal of the Crown, Niemcewicz. These three personages have not been selected by accident to form the Committee of Regency which the Council of State proposes to place at the head of the Polish State until the time comes when a sovereign will be enthroned. This triumvirate will be unable to fulfill all the tasks imposed upon it, it will have to call upon other men, and in this way a Polish ministry will be constituted, the formation of such a min-

istry being the essential point in the program elaborated by the Council of State and the object of three months of discussion with Berlin and Vienna. Would it be correct to see in the act of the Council of State a means for hastening the coming of the decisions it desires? One may believe that such was its intention, but the result of the maneuver remains uncertain. The attitude of the German press permits the forecast that new concessions to Poland would encounter strong opposition from most of the German parties. Is the Chancellor disposed to go forward? It is doubtful, and fresh tension between Berlin and Warsaw seems more likely. Count Ronkier, whose favorable leanings toward the Central Powers have previously been mentioned, has been invited by his friends to come back to Warsaw.

The article in the Pester Lloyd, the care with which the official Austrian agencies are assuring the Poles of the good intentions of the Viennese Government seem to point to the fact that if Warsaw asks for the support of Count Czernin, it will not be refused. It is conceivably the eve of the formation of an Austro-Polish alliance against Berlin. The news has been sent to Warsaw that the Austro-Hungarian authorities are publishing a joint declaration regretting the resignation of the Polish Council of State which has taken place at the exact moment when the negotiations for the establishment of a provisional government were coming to an end. The declaration adds that it is for military reasons that the Polish legion has been transferred to the southeastern front, but that that will not interrupt the creation of a Polish army.

The Cologne Gazette learns that from the present time justice will, in Poland, be administered by Polish judges and in the name of the Polish Crown.

TEMPERANCE PLEA MADE IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow branch of the National Commercial Temperance League was held recently in Glasgow. Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart, presided and in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement he said that the solution of the drink question would be faced after the war. If that fact was accepted, Sir Samuel said, people would then be willing to devote their full strength to increasing the forces that made for temperance, and therefore for righteousness. The drink trade, the speaker said, was fully awake to the crisis before them. They were on the watch and were doing everything they could to tie the country to the drink trade, and to gain government support and government money, which was the people's money, to assist their interests.

The problem before the temperance party, Sir Samuel Chisholm continued, was one intimately connected with the welfare of future generations. He deplored the possibility of state control of the liquor trade. "Wae's me for Scotland," he said, unless the country can secure that nothing will be done to prevent the free operation of the Temperance Act in 1920. Now was the time in which the temperance advocates should be sowing the seed they hoped to reap in the harvest of 1920. They in Scotland, he declared, were strong enough, if they worked earnestly and consistently to insure a triumphant issue in 1920.

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CITY MARKETS TO SELL MEAT LOW

Plan Proposed to Mr. Hoover by Special Committee Whereby Purchaser Pays Cash and Carries His Bundle Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Municipal markets for Cleveland, in common with other large cities of the United States, at which the people may buy meat at wholesale prices plus the actual cost of handling, are recommended by the special committee of cattle-men and other experts who have been studying the problem.

This method has been presented to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration, ahead of the final report in order that the Bureau of Markets and Distribution can investigate the feasibility of municipal markets and what relief, if any, they would afford the public.

The national committee will propose plans in its report for increasing the beef and hog production of the country. The members will meet in Washington in about 10 days and submit a detailed report and a practical program for stimulating production.

"The whole kernel of the trouble is that every city has too many meat shops," said one western member of the committee. "Each meat shop, for example, has to add enough to the price of meat to sell to pay rent and other overhead charges, support a delivery system, make up for bad accounts and then take a good profit out of it. Our idea would not be to drive the retail merchants out of business, but to afford a place where those who cannot afford present prices could get some relief this winter. Everybody who bought meat at the municipal shop would have to pay cash and carry his bundles home himself. Only a small margin would have to be added to the wholesale price on this basis."

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

vance anywhere. They were held down in the crater field by our defense fire.

Army of the German Crown Prince: On both of the Laon-Solsson roads the artillery battle waged was of greater violence in the Allette region to the plateau south of Parquay. In the evening several French companies advanced near Vauxhallon, but were repulsed by our fire.

East of the Meuse there was a strong fire on our positions and to the rear between Sommeux and Bezonvaux. The effect of our artillery fire frustrated an attack by the French which was being prepared southwest of Beaumont.

Eastern theater and Macedonia: There have been no great fighting operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday morning's communiqué says after the enemy forces had put down a heavy barrage yesterday at dusk on our front between Holbeke and Broodseinde, an infantry attack developed against our positions east of Polygon Wood. The attack was beaten off by our fire. A few prisoners remained in our hands. We successfully raided the enemy line east of Monchy last night.

The official report from British headquarters in France and Belgium last night reads:

Stormy weather continued throughout the day, heavy rain having fallen. Both artilleries were active during the day on the Ypres battle front. There was nothing of interest on the remainder of the British front.

There was a short spell of fair weather on Sunday before the heavy rain which fell almost all day. While this lasted considerable work was done by our artillery machines, and our bombing machines dropped over 24 tons of explosives on the Staden and Courtrai railway stations and on other targets.

The enemy showed marked activity in the vicinity of our newly won territory and attacked our bombing machines. Two hostile machines were brought down and three were driven out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Salonika front:

Hostile detachments which entered Osmen Kamila, southwest of Seres, were compelled by our artillery fire to evacuate the village. On Saturday we successfully raided Alkindjani and Balanac, east of Lake Doiran. Our airplanes cooperated by dropping bombs on the enemy batteries and engaging the enemy infantry with machine guns.

Our aircraft also bombed Gildizlik, west of Demir Hissar, where a hostile anti-aircraft gun was put out of action, and Cesievo, northwest of Lake Doiran, where an ammunition dump was damaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday reads:

The artillery fighting was continued in a lively manner in Belgium and on the Alsace front. The enemy troops made several attacks against our small posts in the region of Novettes and Craonne and also in Champagne, in the sectors of Esin-de-Massiges and Mont Haut. All these attempts were repulsed and we took prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The official communication from the War Office last night reads:

There were artillery actions at various points along the front, particularly in Belgium, in the region of Hurbise and Craonne.

Eastern theater, Oct. 7: Slight activity was displayed by the artillery along the whole front. In the region of Doiran two raids, supported by airplanes, entered the enemy lines, which they partially destroyed. In the Skumbi valley a contingent of Esad Pasha's forces took some Austrian prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LETOGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday follows:

Northern front: North of Pskov road and the Pauske farm, after artillery operations, waves of enemy scouting parties appeared. They were repulsed by our fire and repulsed.

The enemy forces several times opened a mine-thruster fire on our positions west of Engelhardt manor. In the Illust sector our scouting parties accomplished their purpose and took prisoners.

Western front: There were fusillades and artillery duels above the average intensity in the region of Lake Vushnevsokli and northeast of Baronovich.

Southwestern and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades.

Caucasus front: There is nothing to report.

Aviation: On Friday, in the Rumanian region, our airmen bombed the village of Miloch and the Palanka Station. They set fire to the sawmill at the station and the stores magazine exploded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday says:

Activity was confined mainly to the artillery along the whole front. On the Bainsizza Plateau our patrols took a few prisoners. On the Carso enemy patrols were driven off.

COAL SITUATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

FT. WILLIAM, Ont.—The coal situation in Canada is beginning to loom up largely, the most serious aspect being that of the hard-coal outlook. Immense coal is now selling here at \$9 per ton, as against \$5.50 and less in former years. Of the 370,000

tons received this year not more than 100,000 tons remain in store at Ft. William and Ft. Arthur, the balance having been shipped to western points. Up to date there have been received at the head of the lakes 370,000 tons of anthracite coal, as compared with 385,000 tons for the whole season of navigation in 1916, and with about two months of navigation yet to come, the outlook is extremely favorable.

CELEBRATION OF
TUFTS NIGHT HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—"Tufts night" was celebrated here last night with an unusually large attendance when speeches were made by prominent undergraduates, members of the faculty and officers of the United States Army. James J. Drumme, president of the senior class, presided. Prof. Frank Seavey, head of the English department, welcomed the members of the class of 1921 in behalf of the faculty, and Edward Norton '18, manager of football, spoke a few words, emphasizing the need for candidates. Neal Barney '95 of Lynn, chairman of the executive committee of Tufts College, said: "This is the day of young men, and you have the opportunity to get out and grow with the times."

Capt. E. P. Trotter '03 U. S. A., urged the men to stick to their education, and said, "I suppose you would all like to get into the army, but you are in a better place. Your country needs you just where you are. Stick to it."

The last speaker was President H. C. Bumpus, who addressed the freshmen. He said in part: "Scores of the men whose seats you now occupy have gone to the front. Would you fail to back up your team on the field? This is not a question of a team, but of backing up the men who have gone to protect and save the democracy which we cherish. We must stand back of them. We must obey all the orders that we receive."

DEMOCRATS HOLD
OPEN-AIR RALLIES

Support of a war administration and not of a war governor was urged again last night on the Democratic stump in Massachusetts by Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, the party candidate in opposition to Governor Samuel W. McCall, in open air addresses delivered in Norwood and Walpole. Matthew Hale, who has the second place on the Democratic as well as the Prohibition ticket, asked his Republican opponent, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, his attitude on the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Mansfield emphasized the importance of supporting the Administration, pointing out that the result in this State would go a great way toward convincing Berlin that the American people were a unit behind President Wilson and the war. He called upon Republican voters to forget party lines, as was done in 1864, and this year support President Wilson by voting the Democratic ticket in this State.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT
BUREAUS MERGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is merging its employment clearing house with another similar office, which has been organized by the New York State Council of Defense under an appropriation made by the Legislature, and with the federal clearing house. The central office will cooperate with state and city civil service commissions, as these latter are facing a dearth of applications for such positions as examinations are held for.

HARVARD VISITORS NAMED

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University have just announced the visiting committees for the coming year. Among the new names found on this list are those of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Assistant Secretary of State, Franklin D. Roosevelt whose names appear on the committee on Military Science and Tactics; W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines on the committee to visit the Botanic Garden; Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Michigan, on the committee to visit the Forge Art Museum and the Division of Fine Arts; Judge Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court of New Jersey on the committee to visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, of New York, on the committee to visit Harvard College; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York on the committee on the Division of Education; Nicholas Biddle, of New York City, on the committee on Economics; Eugene V. R. Thayer, recently elected president of the Chase National Bank, on the committee to visit the Botanic Garden.

POTATO DAY EXERCISES

Potato day is to be celebrated by Boston school children tomorrow afternoon at the Franklin Park playground. The young gardeners are to be dismissed from school at 11:30, are to dig their potatoes and assemble for the general exercises which are scheduled for 2:30 o'clock. City and school officials have promised to be present and speak, and assist Daniel W. O'Brien, who had charge of the gardens, in distributing the prize flags and buttons.

FRUIT PICKERS NEEDED

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than 4000 pickers are wanted to aid in harvesting the Hood River apple crop, according to the Oregonian, and fully 300 growers are being reached through circulars by the employment department of the United States Immigration Service.

FOUR DAYS ONLY
ON AMENDMENTS

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Finds Time Limited for State Ballot and Votes to Prepare Four Resolutions

Members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention learned with some surprise today, that only four days remain in which they shall decide what amendments to the constitution, if any, shall be submitted to the voters at the election on Nov. 6. It had been generally understood that the convention had until Oct. 18 in which to select the amendments to be voted upon by the people, and two such amendments, one permitting absentee voting, passed for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, and another called the Curtis anti-aid amendment, were practically ready to send to the Secretary of State. A third, permitting state control over trading, was well advanced toward its final passage.

The convention finally decided to instruct the Secretary of State to provide space for four amendments for the November election. It was believed that these four would include those providing for absentee voting, anti-aid to private institutions, public appropriations for educational purposes, and public control over trading.

Before discovering that the time was very short the convention voted to adjourn from Thursday afternoon until the following Tuesday morning, on account of the holiday on Friday. The question of what amendments should go on the ballot came up at the opening of the session on a motion of Mr. Lowe of Fitchburg, that the only amendments appearing on the ballot should be those relating to absentee voting and public trading.

Mr. Pelletier hoped that the anti-aid amendment would be included, as the people, in his opinion, were fully informed upon the merits of the measure.

In the midst of the debate Mr. Luce of Somerville stated that he had seen Secretary of State A. P. Langtry and learned that the convention must decide on the number of amendments as well as their form by Oct. 13. This advanced the date five days and brought it to the close of the present week.

At the office of the Secretary of State it was learned that no official statement fixing Oct. 13 as the final date was ever issued from that office. On the contrary arrangements had been made to reserve space amounting to one column on the official ballot for any amendments which the convention might send to the Secretary of State before Oct. 14.

On the floor of the convention Mr. Luce furthermore pointed out that the Secretary of State was planning to give additional time for the distribution of ballots for the state election this year, because of the failure of two sets of ballots to reach their polling places in time for the primary election on Sept. 26.

The fact that time for debate on any question affecting the status of the amendments under discussion was limited, did not serve to curb the speaking, and the discussion was still in progress when the convention adjourned for the noon recess.

Mr. Parker of Lancaster said he had concluded, not without doubt, that the convention ought to submit to the people, as soon as possible, a measure which it has deliberately decided should be submitted. The people had trusted the convention to pass upon questions for them. The people must be assumed to be informed on matters to be submitted to them.

Mr. McAnaney of Quincy made the point that all the work of the convention ought to be submitted together, not submitted day by day and piece in piece. Mr. Parker agreed that it would be well if all could be submitted at one time, but if the convention has decided that a certain change should be made, it should be submitted to the people.

On the Walker amendment to cut out discrimination of the initiative and referendum there was a rising vote of 91 yeas to 106 nays. A roll call was refused. On inserting the education amendment there was a rising vote of 130 yeas and 60 nays. On inserting the anti-aid amendment, with the education amendment there was a rising vote of 131 yeas and 71 nays. A roll call was refused. The amended order, covering four amendments, was adopted by voice vote.

An interesting incident in the proceedings of the convention was the calling to the chair temporarily of Ensign Charles P. Curtis, Jr. of Boston, who mounted the rostrum in full uniform and was roundly applauded. Ensign Curtis owes his appointment in the navy in part to his skill as a yachtsman in assisting in defeating this sander yacht Ellen three German sonder yachts in the international yachting contests off Marblehead in 1909 and 1912. In the 1912 contest the Ellen, with Ensign Curtis at the helm, won the Taft cup, the principal trophy for the international contest and named for President Taft. The cup was handed to Mr. Curtis by the President. The three German sonder yachts never won a race.

LONGSHOREMEN ADVANCED

Representatives of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference and the Longshoremen's Union in Boston, today signed an agreement drawn up at a meeting yesterday, which provides for a 25 per cent increase to the union members. About 2200 men are involved. It is said, the agreement settling a controversy of long standing. By the terms of the agreement, the men will be paid 50 cents an hour for day work, 75 cents for night work and \$1 for Sunday and holiday work. The old rates gave the men 40 cents for day work, 60 cents for night work and 80 cents for work on Sundays and holidays. The new agreement also grants the men a day of nine hours, instead of the former day of 10 hours.

BUSINESS MAN'S LIBRARY

Plans for a business man's library in the basement of the Old South Meeting House in Boston were agreed upon today at a conference between Mayor Curley and William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and Richard W. Hale, representing the Old South Meeting House Association. The contract, which was approved, calls for a \$5000 payment for a 10-year lease. Work on the alterations is expected to start at once in order to have the library completed by next January.

Illustrated above is Serge Dress, in navy and black, priced 25.00. Sizes 36 to 44

NEW NATIONAL
PARTY FAVORED

Massachusetts Candidate for Governor on the "Dry" Ticket Predicts That Prohibitionists Will Accept Membership

Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, predicted today that the Prohibition Party will accept membership in the new National Party, formed in Chicago last week, and that its work will be carried forward on a bigger, broader scale, and with a better organization, than ever before.

The dropping of the name of the Prohibition Party, he thought, would be entirely acceptable to its members. Those who have the cause really at heart, he said, care little for the name, everything for the idea behind it. "We do not care under what name the issues for which we stand are attained," he said, "if they only become realities."

Another active member of the Prohibition Party, who believes the formation of the new party will be ratified, is J. B. Lewis of Boston, member of the State Prohibition Committee of Massachusetts, who has just returned from the conference at Chicago.

Mr. Lawrence, in making his point that the matter of greatest importance was to win prohibition and it made little difference whether it was done under one name or another, said that if the Prohibition Party of Massachusetts would agree—and he thought it would—he would be glad to turn in and help either the Republican or Democratic candidate for Governor, provided he would declare enthusiastically for prohibition.

The new party, just formed in Chicago, has adopted in its platform every vital issue of the Prohibition Party. Mr. Lawrence said, and for this reason he did not see how the Prohibition Party could very well decline to accept its offer. "It simply shows that the Prohibition Party from the start has been a liberal party, such as has now been organized," said Mr. Lawrence. "Our name has somewhat befogged the issue; people have not appreciated what we stood for. But now they demand those very things."

Mr. Lawrence took the position that inasmuch as the platform of the Prohibition Party in the state campaign is like that of the new party, the people at the coming election will have the opportunity to show their attitude toward the organization which has just been formed. "If they really think the new party is necessary for the welfare of the country," said Mr. Lawrence, "the only way that is open to them in this State to show it is by expressing themselves for the Prohibition ticket."

The vote which Matthew Hale, receives for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Lawrence said, will show, more than the vote received by any other candidate, the enthusiasm of the people in this State for a really liberal party, representing and standing for full democracy. Mr. Hale is the candidate of the Democrats and was endorsed by the Prohibition Party. "The fact that we put a candidate of another party on our ticket," continued Mr. Lawrence,

"shows that we are willing to take candidates, no matter to what party they belong, when they stand for these great vital issues." Mr. Lawrence himself has only been in the Prohibition Party for two years; he first was a Republican, then a Progressive. The Progressive platform, he said, was the only one he could conscientiously stand on in this campaign.

The fact that he was nominated by the party this fall indicates that the delegates to the convention approved the idea of merging with other organizations into the new party, according to Mr. Lawrence, because it was well understood that he favored the idea. He had been talking of changing the name of the party for the two years he had been in it, and, further, told the convention that he believed in going with the party which, standing for the same ideas, had the best organization, whenever it should appear.

The formation of the new political party means the end of the Prohibition Party, as such, after nearly a half-century of existence, in the opinion of J. B. Lewis of the State Prohibition Committee of Massachusetts who has just returned to Boston from the Chicago conference.

It does not, however, mean an end to the fight which the Prohibition Party has been waging since 1869, but rather a more determined drive for a dry nation. The draft of the platform of the new party carries a plank advocating absolute prohibition, similar to the dry plank of the Prohibition Party platform.

"The proposed National Party, the formation of which will, I am confident, be ratified by the several parties represented at the Chicago conference, will force both the Republican and Democratic parties to adopt planks advocating national prohibition," said Mr. Lewis yesterday. "The platform of the National Party is an exceedingly liberal one, and should appeal to every member of the Prohibition Party."

Mr. Lewis says that a convention will be called for early next year, representatives of the several parties interested in the formation of the National Party, authorized to act for their respective groups, and he feels confident the new party will be formally ratified at this convention, and the parties thus amalgamating will go out of existence. These parties include the Prohibitionists, the Progressives, the Social-Democrats and the Single Taxers. There were also various independents present.

Ten thousand dollars was raised for the support of the new party at the Chicago conference, which lasted two days and nights, and more money was promised. Mr. Lewis said indications are that the new party will be well financed.

The move for the new party was initiated by the National Prohibition Party and the Chicago conference had for its presiding officer Dr. Ira N. Landrith, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President at the last presidential election. About 200 attended.

Mr. Lewis will report the results of the Chicago conference to the Massachusetts Prohibition Committee for their action.

EARLY MAILING OF GIFTS URGED

Mail early all holiday packages for soldiers and sailors in France," was the advice sent to Postmaster Murray of Boston yesterday by post office authorities in Washington, D. C. All parcels must be opened, inspected, and marked by the postmaster, but intoxicants, poisons, and explosives are barred.

NO STEAMERS CAN
LEAVE ROTTERDAM

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Thomas Krag, a Belgian relief ship, which was sunk by a torpedo recently, have stated here that Germany is maintaining a strict blockade against all outgoing steamers from Rotterdam.

The Krag, they state, sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., and delivered her cargo without difficulty at Rotterdam. When she tried to return, however, she made three unsuccessful attempts to get beyond the German cordon. On the first attempt her steering gear was shot away by a U-boat's shellfire; on the second a German plane dropped bombs near her, and the third time she was torpedoed.

J. J. Sullivan of Boston, one of the survivors, has said that after the torpedo's explosion started the Krag, to settle and boats were being ordered. The U-boat opened shellfire on them. One boat was knocked from the water and fell 13 feet to the water, killing one of the men, and wounding four. One man was killed in the torpedo explosion. The 26 survivors were picked up by a British trawler after being adrift five hours.

Survivors of the Norwegian steamer Majorin were on the same boat as the Krag's crew. Their vessel, which sailed from Philadelphia for Glasgow Aug. 20, was sunk by shellfire of a German submarine off Tory Island, Irish coast.

When the German commander was asked in English to tell the survivors their position, he ignored them, but, when the question was repeated in German, he gave the exact latitude and longitude.

The submarine fired about 50 shells.

INCREASE IN PRICE
OF MILK STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Plans of milk distributors to raise the price of milk to the consumer from 10 cents to 12 cents a quart were thwarted by the high cost of living committee of the state Public Safety Commission, which called the distributors into conference and insisted that the price be no more than 12 cents a quart. Twelve cents it is, then, that the public of the Twin Cities now is paying, though the milkmen say that the price may be advanced still further on Dec. 1, when new contracts with the milk producers must be signed for the remainder of the winter.

Distributors pay the farmers seven cents a quart, as against five under the old contracts, and their margin under the 13-cent price would have been six, as against the former margin of five cents. It has been pointed out also to the Safety Commission committee that there is a further profit to the distributor under the present system which has not been taken into account when prices were fixed. Much of the milk which is bought is above the dairy department requirements in butter fat. He separates the cream from the milk, then puts back into the bottled milk only enough cream to meet the requirement, and the money for the surplus cream is pure "velvet" to him.

Complete Assortments

Serge Dresses

Hundreds in women's sizes

Hundreds in misses' sizes

Examples of the values at 19.50:

Serge and satin combination, wide belt with fancy buckle—satin over-collar.

Serge—draped skirt, sash belt, button trimmed.

Misses' serge—includes a smart tailored style with fitted sleeves—narrow collar finished with satin tie—patent leather belt.

Embroidered serge, plaited back with large pockets and sash.

Examples of the values at 25.00:

Serge—in straight line model, pleated front and back, emb. and bead trimmed belt—in dark brown, navy and black.

Misses' serge—emb. in colored chenille—a style with satin collar and vestee—with surplice waist—and several others.

Serge—coat model—silk braid trimming on sleeve and skirt—satin over-collar.

Examples of the values at 35.00:

Georgette crepe and serge—pin tuck trimming, satin vest and collar, button trimmed.

Satin and serge—pleated belt, fancy plaited overskirt.

Inexpensive Dresses—Lower Floor

Serge—draped skirt, soutache braid and button trimming, white satin over-collar.

Serge—side plaited skirt, sash, button trimming, flannel collar.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston

5 Days More

Catalogue Sale

Prices cannot be duplicated after Oct. 15

Dresses Coats Suits

Prepared on special models—bought under regular prices—marked lower than regular.

Features—nearly all sizes—complete in the range of styles, covering practically every type women might desire.

Complete assortment shown as in our illustrated catalogue—as complete as the day the sale was opened.

Note—most of the dresses are made in Chandler & Co.'s own custom workroom.

New Coats

Bolivia Coats at 35.00 lead—Very good is a belted model, with full pleated back—peau de cygne lining—smartly buttoned high collar. Brown, taupe, navy.

Other special values:

Bolivia Coats Pompadour Coats
Velours Coats Mixture Coats
Duvet de laine Velours de laine

\$35

Women's New Suits Misses'

Silvertone Suits at 35.00—One smart style shown in dark brown, taupe, plum and dark blue—"Larvin" effect, tie collar, or Hudson seal edged collar.

Other special values:

Broadcloth Suits Velours Suits
Duvet de laine Suits Velours de laine Suits
Other Silvertone Suits Wool Jersey Suits

\$35

5 Days More

LOAN SALES ARE MOVING SLOWLY

Subscriptions Aggregating \$35,546,000 or \$6,341,000 Over Previous Total Are Reported by the New England Banks

Liberty Loan subscriptions aggregating \$35,546,000 had been reported up to 5 p. m. today at the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, the depository for the New England district. This represents an increase of \$6,341,000 over the previous total.

The following tabulation shows the relative standing of the New England states:

	Reported Oct. 9	Total
Maine	\$359,000	\$1,723,000
New Hampshire	118,000	918,000
Vermont	214,000	1,077,000
Rhode Island	1,817,000	5,365,000
Connecticut	732,000	5,230,000
Massachusetts	2,029,000	21,255,000
Total	\$6,341,000	\$35,546,000

Among subscriptions reported today was one for bonds to the value of \$100,000, entered by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Somersworth, N. H. The directors of the United States Worst Company have voted to purchase a large block of Liberty bonds. This concern took \$500,000 worth of the first issue.

Mayor Curley addressed the rally held at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common this afternoon, standing upon the ship's bridge which has been erected there and speaking to a throng numbering 3000 or 4000. About 75 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce marched to the rally and were escorted by the Charlestown navy yard band. The Mayor declared:

"Citizens are not asked to subscribe to the Liberty Loan in order that Belgium may be restored, or for the good of Great Britain or of France, but for the United States, that we may be certain to live in peace, not this year alone, but forever."

Announcement was made today of a change in schedule of the New England speaking engagements of Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University. The revised schedule calls for addresses at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24; Portland, Me., Oct. 25, and Springfield, Mass., Oct. 26.

Robert S. Weeks of the New England Liberty Loan Committee spoke before the Salesmen's Managers Club at Boston at the Boston City Club Monday night. He said that all salesmen should do everything possible to boost the sale of Liberty bonds.

Tonight's meetings in aid of the loan include a meeting of the Plumbers Association at 165 Devonshire Street, the Boston Credit Men's Association at Young's Hotel and the Everett Board of Trade at Whittier Hall, Everett.

The machinery section of the Liberty Loan committee, H. C. Dodge, chairman, held its first meeting in the executive committee room of the Federal Reserve Bank this afternoon.

Plans for reaching citizens of alien birth in Massachusetts and to urge them especially to become subscribers to the second Liberty Loan of 1917 are being made by a committee headed by Alexander Whiteside. Subcommittees will be established in every community where the alien-born population is sufficient to warrant an active campaign, and these local workers will be under the direction of the state committee.

These committees will reach 15 nationalities as follows: Armenian, Chinese, Finnish, French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Syrian and Turkish.

Aside from Chairman Whiteside the members of the Massachusetts committee are: J. Alfred Anderson, J. J. Arakelyan, D. Chauncey Brewer, Harry V. Bicknell, Edmund Billings, George E. Brock, former Senator W. Murray Crane, the Rev. Francis V. De Bem of Gloucester, J. Arthur Favreau, Walter L. Hayes, Francis L. Higginson, James Logan of Worcester, Max Mitchell, former State Senator Malcolm E. Nichols, Joseph H. O'Neill, W. Poldanovitch, John Romaskevitch, Gustaf Sundellus, John Santousso, former Gov. David L. Walsh and Felix Ferl Weiss of Waltham.

At a meeting last evening in the South Boston Yacht Clubhouse for the purpose of arousing interest in the loan, Joseph Maynard, surveyor of the port, presented the great need for more and larger subscriptions.

Harvard will start a Liberty Loan drive next Monday. A special committee of undergraduates, representing every class, was formed on Monday, and subcommittees will make a canvass of the university.

Francis W. Hatch of Medford is chairman of the main committee, and the other members are: George C. Barclay of New York, Waldron P. P. Belknap Jr. of New York, George A. Brownell of New York, Dexter C. Hawkins of New York, John R. Meeker of New York, Frank E. Parker of Bay City, Mich.

One of the features planned for the Columbus Day dedication exercises at the South Boston Strandway next Friday will be the dropping of copies of President Wilson's war message and also Liberty Loan literature from a hydroplane operated by Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot.

Indebtedness Certificates

Issuance of \$300,000,000 Worth as Step in Liberty Loan Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a step in the pushing of the Liberty Loan campaign the Treasury Department today authorized the issuance of \$300,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, and it is understood that the new certificates will bear a higher rate of interest than has ever been carried on certificates of indebtedness. The present rate is 4 per cent and it is thought likely that the new rate agreed upon will be 4 1/2 per cent, con-

sidered to be a very high rate for indebtedness certificates.

The new certificates will draw interest from Oct. 15 and will be paid on Nov. 22. Governors of the Federal Reserve banks have been notified to receive no subscriptions until Oct. 15. The certificates will be in denominations of \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

Secretary McAdoo, according to the Treasury Department, is finding a welcome response to the Liberty Loan in the West. W. J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, will make his opening speech in the second Liberty Loan campaign in Omaha, Neb., tonight. He has arranged to make special speeches in behalf of the loan. All the mail matter passing through the largest post offices in the United States today bears the new cancellation stamp "Buy now—U. S. Government bonds, second Liberty Loan."

Chamber Holds Rally

Heavy Subscriptions Received for Liberty Loan Bonds

Heavy subscriptions to the second issue of the Liberty Loan bonds were received at the rally held this noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce under auspices of the grain, flour, and allied trades of the chamber, with many special features for attractions. The grain brokers and dealers practically suspended business all day in favor of the rally. The Marine Band from the Charlestown Navy Yard gave a concert in the trade room following a short parade around the immediate vicinity of the chamber building, and a buffet lunch was served free to all those attending the meeting.

Last spring the same organization held a rally in the same place and raised \$538,000 for the first issue of the bonds. Their aim this time is to raise \$1,000,000.

Special decorations in the trade room consisted of red, white and blue bunting, United States flags, and those of all the allied nations, including Siam, Cuba and Greece. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, presided at the meeting. W. D. Fulton, chairman of the chamber's grain board, presented to Mr. Harriman a large service flag, showing 36 stars for the number of former employees of the chamber now in national service. It was turned over to George F. Merrill, superintendent of the chamber, who unfurled it from the trade room of the building for the first time, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Speakers besides Mr. Harriman were: John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission; John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; E. Mark Sullivan, former assistant United States District Attorney; the Rev. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church, and J. Payson Bradley, former department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The parade consisted of about 150 grain brokers and others from the chamber, headed by the band, and carrying a large placard announcing the rally, and cordially inviting every one to attend.

The names of the 36 men from the chamber now in service of the nation were read by President Harriman as the roll of honor from the chamber. They were: T. Frank Kinsella, Robert H. Scott, H. Stanley Ackerman, Walter F. Frazier, Harold G. Elrod, Edwin A. Thompson, Walter J. Kanis, Austin Morrill, Louis O. Berube, Thomas Maloney, Donald Burnham, John H. Lee, Russell Marden, John F. Morrison, Thomas A. Ray, John King, Walter C. Wright, Peter Reed, Andrew Neeley, Walter Tulley, Herbert S. Potter, J. H. Casey, Lloyd Weston, Chester T. C. Davis, Leon H. Ricker, Eleazar Hamilton, William Budd, Roswell E. Hall, Arthur J. Kelly, George H. McCaffrey, Richard F. Paul, W. M. Conant, William Soule, Ray A. Willoughby, E. P. Boyd and William J. Foley.

About 500 attended the meeting. The band was located on top of the marble covered sample tables used by brokers of the chamber to store samples of grain.

Mr. Murphy was the first speaker and said, "Three thousand miles of ocean are no defense. We want peace, but we must protect that which we have against those who want it. Men, money and the resources of the United States, are required to bring victory to the cause of humanity."

Among his reasons given by the Rev. Mr. Conrad why the loan should be oversubscribed are the peril of premature peace, peril of inadequate preparation, and the peril of a paralyzed public opinion. He said, "There can be no peace while Germany is arrogant and independent; nor until all German soldiers have been withdrawn from Belgium and until the United States arms are absolutely triumphant. Preparation for war will require millions of money flowing into the coffers of the United States. Public sentiment in the United States is regal, which is the only royal power in this country. If it is strong enough, nothing can stop us."

Colonel Bradley said there was nothing so satisfactory to the soldiers and sailors as the knowledge that the people at home are standing behind them, while Mr. Sullivan declared that if the people did not subscribe adequately to the new loan they would have to make up any deficit by direct taxation. After the formal meeting was over, Mr. Fitzgerald stayed behind and helped gather the subscriptions, which quickly mounted into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Provost Guard Subscriptions

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard of the northeastern department is making a big Liberty bond drive among his men, and to date subscriptions of \$3700 have been received from 74 men from his command of 108 men. The men are pledging from \$5 to \$15 per month of their pay, and have taken hold of the campaign with a will.

Captain Harrison's method of securing subscriptions has been most favorably received at department head-

quarters, and other posts and camps will be asked by Maj. J. R. Coffin, who is in charge of the campaign, to adopt his system. Captain Harrison first gives a short address, explaining the merits of the Liberty bonds, dwelling particularly upon the duty of the soldier to his country, the merits and security of the bonds as a form of investment, and of the security in knowing that the money expended for bonds has been saved.

He also notes the fact that subscriptions taken by soldiers will have a good effect in inducing civil members of the community to pledge their subscriptions.

Captain Harrison has also appointed two sergeants to act as a committee, and these men elected one of their company to serve with them. Then a thorough canvass of the company was made, with satisfactory results.

Fully 95 per cent of the 50 officers at department headquarters have pledged subscriptions, and there have been no refusals.

Oct. 11, 18 and 24 have been designated as special Liberty bond days in the army, and posts and cantonments will try to secure subscriptions with the aid of band concerts, lectures and in other ways.

Figures on the First Loan

The real proportions of the New England effort on the first loan will be appreciated from figures just issued by the comptroller of the currency. Of the 403 national banks in New England, 265 sent in subscriptions to the extent of 10 per cent or more of their total resources, while in the western states, out of 1328 national banks, only 69 sent in subscriptions amounting to 10 per cent or more of their total resources.

The comptroller's official statement shows that of 7604 banks reporting throughout the country, 1297 sent in subscriptions aggregating in each case 10 per cent or more of total resources; 621 banks subscribed for their own account not less than 5 per cent of total resources.

Of the 403 national banks in New England, besides the 265, which sent in subscriptions of 10 per cent or more of their total resources, 25 subscribed on their own account 5 per cent of the total resources of each bank.

Of 1643 national banks in eastern states, 361 sent in subscriptions of 10 per cent or more and 127 subscribed to Liberty bonds on their own account to the extent of 5 per cent.

In southern states, of the 1586 national banks 130 sent in subscriptions of 10 or more, and 135 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more of their total resources.

Of the 2111 national banks in the middle states, 245 sent in subscriptions for 10 per cent or more and 204 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

In the western states, of the 1328 national banks, 69 only sent in subscriptions amounting to 10 per cent or more, while 73 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

In the Pacific states, of the 537 national banks, 137 sent in subscriptions for 10 per cent or more, and 57 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

Liberty Bond Parade Planned

WORCESTER, Mass.—The local campaign for Liberty bond subscriptions will be advanced on Wednesday by an automobile parade to be held late in the afternoon. Several hundred cars are expected to be in the line and each will be decorated with pennants. Mayor P. G. Holmes and an escort of motorcycle police will head the procession. A \$50 Liberty bond is offered for the best representation of a Liberty bond poster.

New York Reaches \$220,724,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The grand total of subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan in the New York district has reached \$220,724,000, according to unofficial figures announced at the Liberty Loan headquarters.

Springfield Rally Postponed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The big public meeting to be held in the Auditorium in aid of the Liberty bond campaign, and at which Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University will be the chief speaker, has been postponed from Oct. 25 to Oct. 27. The campaign in this city was launched today with the opening of headquarters in the business district. The quarters are fitted up like a banking office and a representative from each of 10 banks is in attendance. An open-air meeting is to be held tonight in front of the new quarters. Within a short time it is expected 200 women will be canvassing for Liberty bond subscriptions in every ward, plans for the campaign being considered at a meeting today of the women's committee, of which Mrs. Frederick J. Hillman is the head.

PROVIDENCE GAS RATES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Gas Company has sent out bills at increased rates and C. H. Manchester, treasurer, says that the rates are in effect because the Public Utilities Commission delayed one day too long in filing official notice of suspension. The entire subject is now before the Supreme Court on action brought by the gas company, and will not be heard until Oct. 22. The utilities commission has 30 days after a new tariff is filed to consider and decide thereon. The rates go into effect if an adverse ruling is not given within 30 days.

FLYING CORPS IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—The advance guard of the British Royal Flying Corps, consisting of eight officers and 84 men, has reached Ft. Worth, says a dispatch to the News. The party is under the command of Capt. M. A. Seymour.

AYER TO RECEIVE NO VISITS FRIDAY

Chief of Staff Announces That No Leaves of Absence Will Be Granted Nor Persons Admitted to Encampment Oct. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—"None but national holidays are recognized in the army," said Lieut-Col. M. B. Stewart, chief of staff of the seventy-sixth division, "and no leave will be granted soldiers on Friday, nor will visitors be admitted to the cantonment on that day." These orders will undoubtedly affect the plans of many people who were arranging to visit the soldiers, who will spend the day in drill work, the same as usual. Vernon Stiles, tenor, has arrived in camp at the request of Secretary Baker, and if plans are carried out, the soldiers of the seventy-sixth division will sing as they march into battle. Mr. Stiles will devote his entire time to teaching singing in this cantonment, and will not visit the 15 other camps as was at first planned.

An officer has been detailed to assist Mr. Stiles in his work, and this afternoon the first song lesson will be held. "I am not going to teach a chorus to sing," Mr. Stiles said, "I want an entire army to get music into their hearts." There is a possibility that Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, may visit the camp, as Mr. Stiles states she is much interested in his work about commencing here.

The first regimental heating plants will be in operation in about a week. One set of regimental barracks will be heated first, and the others will be taken care of as rapidly as possible.

It became known yesterday that water far in excess of the government estimate is being used in camp. The present consumption is about 125 gallons per capita, against 55 gallons, which experts estimated would be sufficient for all purposes for each soldier. Instructions have accordingly been issued to conserve water.

Capt. H. H. Speer, athletic officer of the three hundred and first regiment of engineers, has organized eight company football teams of 30 men each. The engineers expect to have the star team in camp, and their coach is Lieut. Edward F. Deacon, an old University of Michigan player. The engineers will be ready for their first game on Oct. 26.

More than 500 men of the three hundred and fourth infantry are turning out for football practice. Capt. George W. Hoban of Springfield, Mass., a former Dartmouth player, is the regimental coach. Each battalion of the regiment will have a team, and the coach of each team will be some man who has had experience on college or university teams.

These teams will play each other for the championship of the regiment, and the winner of the series will play the crack team of the three hundred and third infantry.

So great has been the traffic on the one road leading to the cantonment from Ayer Junction, that plans are now being considered for the building of a new road parallel with the Shirley Turnpike. Such a road would greatly relieve congested travel, and would help to eliminate danger at the grade crossing, just out of Ayer Village.

Col. Frank Tompkins, of the three hundred and first infantry, has written the chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking if arrangements cannot be made with the Boston & Maine Railroad to sell to soldiers in uniform on Saturdays and Sundays, a special soldier's ticket covering a round trip between Boston and Ayer, at a cost not exceeding 85 cents, and good for that particular Saturday and Sunday only.

Colonel Tompkins, in his letter, notes the fact that many soldiers will go home twice in a month with present rates, while if the reduction was made they would make the trip home every week. He also proposes that it might be a convenience to the railroad to arrange for the sale of these tickets through the several regimental exchanges located in the camp, thus relieving congestion at the ticket offices of the railroad in Boston and Ayer.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society, has also been asked to cooperate in securing lower fares for the soldiers.

Many Reversals Are Expected

Boston district appeal boards are now devoting their time to action in the cases of men who have been discharged or exempted from service in the national army by local boards, and it is expected that reverse decisions will be given in many instances.

Hundreds of such appeals have been filed, and while the district board members do not expect to find cause for reversal in the majority of cases, they anticipate that enough will be overturned to raise a large part of the final 15 per cent, due to be certified before the city's quotas are filled.

When the final 15 per cent quotas are obtained, there will vanish every opportunity for draft evaders to present themselves and avoid punishment, according to a statement made by Judge A. L. Cohen, chairman of district 4 board.

Before taking up the 15 per cent certification district 4 board will dispose of all the appealed cases. The appeal board for district 5, which includes Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Newton, Salem, Somerville and several towns, is the first district board in the State to complete the certification of all men necessary from its locality.

More than 12,000 men were examined to obtain the district quota of

2732 men. This makes the average in the district almost five men called to secure one soldier. The names of the men who are to form the last 15 per cent of all local quotas in district 5 have been selected, and everything is in readiness for the notice from Washington calling the men to camp.

Signal Corps Needs 1500 Men

Orders have reached Boston to enlist in the signal corps as many men as possible, at once, especially bricklayers, electricians, chauffeurs, sail-makers and machinists. There are 1500 vacancies, and applications must be made to army recruiting stations.

Openings also exist for 200 men equally divided between clerks and stenographers. Applications for these positions should be made at 42 Water Street, Boston. Men will be enlisted as first-class privates, but about three-fourths of the required number will be given noncommissioned ranks, according to ability.

The army recruiting station sent nine volunteers to Ft. Slocum yesterday, five to Camp Syracuse, eight to the coast artillery at Ft. Banks and one to Ayer for the enlisted ordnance corps, U. S. A.

Six men were accepted by the navy, and the marine corps accepted one man.

Eighty volunteers for service in the Canadian army left Boston last night for military camps in Canada, having been secured by the British Recruiting Mission during its campaign in Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Brockton and Fitchburg. Today, Dr. Thomas Morrison will go to New Bedford, Mass., to examine 50 recruits.

Carl E. Shumway has been enlisted as a government aviator in testing out the Blimp type of nonrigibles which are being built in Akron, O., for coast and harbor patrol work, and he will leave at once for that place.

Harvard Regiment to Expand

The Harvard regiment originally planned to consist of 1000 men, will be recruited an additional 100, according to an announcement made last night. The entire 1100 has been registered, and another 100 men are waiting for a chance to identify themselves with the organization.

Battalion drills under Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., have been started, and last night Captain Aman, one of the French military instructors, addressed the advanced students. Tonight, Major Flynn will lecture to the elementary students.

French Officer at Westfield

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass. Lieutenant Bois of the French army has arrived here to organize classes in trench work. He has been on Lieutenant-Colonel Azan's staff of instructors, and immediately upon his arrival held a conference with officers at regimental headquarters. He will establish his office with the Maine men during his stay in camp.

The military train of mounted police had a parade yesterday, and it was the first time the organization has been complete since its arrival, the battalion having had to supply many details in connection with the camp. The men made a splendid showing under command of Maj. William H. Dolan.

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution through its president, Vernon A. Field, has presented the Fifth Infantry with a storm flag. Col. Willis W. Stover accepted the flag in behalf of the regiment.

Tech Battalion Begins Work
The newly formed volunteer advance battalion at Technology will begin its work today, and all the enlisted men will be required to devote three hours each week to military drill and study. Drills and classes will be held four afternoons for those unable to attend at other times.

The demand for technically trained men in industrial service has made many changes in the faculty of the school, and 57 professors and instructors have either resigned or are on leave of absence. Of these 24 are filling positions of importance in war industries or for the Government.

Facts About Alcohol for Camps
The Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston, with offices at 36 Bromfield Street, is one of the numerous organizations composing the United Committee on War Temperance Activities, which has just realized a fund of \$2000 to be expended in the purchase of stereo-motograph machines for showing slides dealing with well-established facts about alcohol with relation to military life.

Automatic machines will be set up in all the army camps and cantonments, near post offices, halls, and on the streets, anywhere that men are likely to stop, and here slides dealing with special phases of army life will be shown. The slides are prepared by experts along that line, and will attractively present facts and figures about temperance with which every one ought to be acquainted.

This committee is presenting its work in the camps through the medium of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has the official sanction of the United States Government. All the slides are officially censored before they are shown, and these are arranged in sets of 52 each, which are sent from camp to camp. Several sets are now in preparation, some of which will deal with industrial life in all parts of the country. It is planned, also, to use these slides as the basis for lectures.

The work is the outgrowth of a series of models dealing with the use of alcohol first exhibited at the Panama Exposition and afterward shown in various parts of the country.

No Dogs to Be Taken Abroad
Orders have been received at Northeastern headquarters to the effect that no officers who may leave for overseas service will be allowed to take pet dogs with them, as dogs are not allowed to land by authorities either in London or at French ports.

This morning a room for the use of the press was turned over to its representatives by Northeastern officials. The room is 405 on the fourth floor, and was formerly occupied by the chief-of-staff. It is provided with all necessary equipment for the newspaper men, and will greatly assist them in their work.

GREECE TO GIVE AID TO ALLIES

She Is Nearly Ready to Put Big Army Into Field—Now No Pro-German Party in Country. Says Minister Roussos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information from Athens is that Greece is nearly ready to put a large army in the field on the side of the Allies. Minister Roussos on Monday night gave out the following summary of the situation in his country, compiled from dispatches to the legation:

"The situation in Greece is becoming more satisfactory every day. The people are thoroughly confident of the efficiency of their Government and they are willing to allow the present ministry to continue in the work of reorganization of the resources of the country so that Greece may throw her full strength into the war."

"There is now no pro-German party in Greece. In fact, such a party never existed save in the person of King Constantine, aided by certain members of his court. But he knew the real feelings of the Greek people, who were attached by tradition and sympathy with the western powers of Europe, and he never dared openly to expand his pro-German convictions."

"He did his best, on the contrary, to conceal them, speaking always about his friendship for the Allies and trying to convey the impression that his attitude was that of benevolent neutrality."

"The Greek people had a real affection for their King and had confidence in him, which accounts for the fact that his pseudo policy had many supporters. Finally, certain acts of the King's entourage created a suspicion in the minds of the people and they backed Mr. Venizelos in his Salonika movement, which brought Greece frankly and loyally into the war. Today the real state of affairs as regards the court has been exposed."

"The abdication of King Constantine without bloodshed or an uprising of the people indicates the absence of any organized pro-German feeling, although certain of the political opponents of Venizelos are using the argument that there are still German propagandists in the country."

"The reasoning people of Greece had long realized that Constantine's policy was carrying the country to ruin, and relief was felt when he abdicated. Perfect order now reigns throughout the country and the malcontents have been disposed of."

"The French troops were received with great enthusiasm when they landed at Piraeus. Mr. Venizelos is cheered whenever he appears, as he is very popular with all of the people. All events have proven that his policy was the only one Greece could adopt."

"King Alexander is in perfect accord with his people and with the Government, and his good faith is unquestioned. Greece will now use every effort to aid the common cause."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
The New Building

Toilet Articles

The New Season Finds Our Toilet Goods Section Still a Leader in the Completeness of the Stocks and Uniformly Low Prices

In spite of prevailing conditions you will find here everything for the toilet for men and women—Perfumery, Soaps, Dental accessories, etc.—in one of the largest assortments shown anywhere in New England.

Articles Marked LATOUR Are Our Own Preparations

They carry the usual Jordan Marsh Company guarantee of first quality.

Latour Lilac Toilet Water.....	1.25	Latour Bath Soap, round cake.....	23c
Latour Violet des Printemps Toilet Water.....	1.25	Dozen.....	2.50
Latour Violet Ammonia, quarts.....	25c	Latour Shaving Lotion.....	25c
Latour Bath Salts.....	.75c and 1.50	Latour Castile Soap.....	25c
Latour Bath Tablets.....	.45c	Latour Violet Talcum.....	25c
Latour Bath Dusting Powder, with puff.....	1.00	Latour Rose Talcum.....	39c
		Latour Rose Talcum.....	25c
		Latour Almond Meal.....	25c
		Latour Almond Meal.....	50c

OF THE HUNDREDS OF TOILET ARTICLES carried in our stock, we quote the following as specimen values:

Houbigant's Talcums.....	85c	Pears' Unscented Soap.....	12c
Kolyons Tooth Paste.....	18c		
Conti Castile Soap, bars.....	1.39	Houbigant's Ideal Extract, oz.....	2.00

Jordan Marsh Company
BUY LIBERTY BONDS—Booth, Street Floor, Main Store.

VICTORY FIRST, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Tells Organizers of National Unity League That Ideals of Democracy Demand Crushing of German Autocracy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States citizens who are discussing an early peace with Germany forget that it would mean the crushing of the democratic ideals for which the United States always has stood. This was the keynote of an address before the organizers of the League for National Unity by President Wilson. The speech was made at the White House, and the President said that the only way to end the war was by complete victory of nations representing those ideals.

Many people, the President said, are inclined to let their thoughts on the causes underlying the war wander into byways, and forget that the main reason the United States is at war is to defeat a Government which is threatening even the existence of democracy. They need to remember, he urged, that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might is superseded by the ideals of democracy.

The President endorsed the new organization, emphasizing the need of team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

The league has been formed to lead and express public opinion on the war, and represents church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations. Its headquarters are to be in New York.

The character of the body is indicated by the officers chosen. In addition to those named, the director is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civil Liberties Union; the secretary is D. L. Crane, editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, and the treasurer is Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James M. Beck, New York lawyer, is chairman of the executive committee, which includes Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Oliver Wilson, grand master of the granite; Walter George Smith, president American Bar Association; Vance McCormick and William R. Wilcox, Democratic and Republican national chairmen, respectively; Robert E. Speer, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches war commission; P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus war activities committee; Alfred E. Marling, chairman Y. M. C. A. international committee; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Women Suffrage Association; Emerson McMillin, president of the World Court League; V. Everitt Macy, president of the National Civil Liberties Union; William English Walling, economist and Socialist; George Wharton Pepper, president National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies; Dr. R. H. Gerard, president National Fraternal Congress, and William H. Ingersoll of the National Association of Advertising Clubs.

The object was stated as follows: "To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America, and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The conference adopted the following declaration of principles:

"In an hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

"It is not a time for the old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

"Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

"Our aims are explicit, our purposes unaltered by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

"In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

"Agitation for a premature peace is sedition when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms.

"The war we are waging is a war against war and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

"We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with an irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

"We approve the action of the national Government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

"While this war lasts the cause of the Allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this

crisis attack our present allies attack America.

"We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

"We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. I defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to herself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power, and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

"We not only accept, but heartily approve, the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and as loyal citizens of the United States we pledge to the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end."

BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB HOLDS ITS OPENING SESSION

Program of Papers and Lectures Including Series of Talks by W. J. Mann Announced

Mrs. May Smith Dean, the newly elected president of the Boston Ruskin Club, presided at the opening session of the year held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library. The club has planned a program of papers and lectures for the year ensuing, and a course of talks on "The Interpretative Value of the Art of the Italian Renaissance" will be given by William J. Mann. Some of these will be illustrated by lantern slides and the series will conclude the study for the year.

Mrs. Dean is the wife of Special Justice Josiah S. Dean of the South Boston Municipal Court, and her father was Prof. Walter Smith, for 12 years Director of Art Education in Massachusetts. He was also the founder and first principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School and was associated with John Ruskin and other men of literary note.

Mrs. Dean's art education commenced in England under the guidance of her father. She is a member of the Massachusetts Normal Art School Alumni Association, and upon the return of her father to England she became his assistant in teaching, obtaining the art master's certificate from the South Kensington School of Design, and several awards were made for her art work.

After her marriage, she returned to this country. She is a miniature painter of considerable ability, and also works in water colors. She has served the Ruskin Club as second and first vice-president, and she is also a member of the Robert Browning Society.

Mrs. Dean spoke yesterday of the work outlined by the club, and noted the fact that during the week of February there will be an exhibition of English cathedrals held in the library in connection with the work of the former president, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, who was one of the club's organizers and its youngest charter member. Miss Kelley resigned her office after 10 years of service, and she is now engaged in social work.

The Ruskin Club has been active in Red Cross work during the summer months, and is soon to purchase its second Liberty bond.

During the afternoon Mrs. Luranie E. Gerrish, recording secretary, gave a report of the last State Federation meeting, and later there was held an informal conference, one of the speakers being Alexander Mackendrick of Scotland, who is visiting in Boston.

CINCINNATI FORBIDS ANTIWAR MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—This city's authorities have taken a definite stand against the holding of anti-American meetings in local auditoriums. This was done while arrangements were being made for holding a meeting at which Prof. Scott Nearing, pacifist of Toledo, O., was to speak. Mayor Puchta, through Safety Director Friedlander, announcing that the meeting must not take place.

"Socialists may hold all the political meetings they desire in Cincinnati, but no meeting will be countenanced at which attacks are made on the Government or the conduct of the war," was the ultimatum given to Otto Ruckteschel, Socialist leader, when he protested against the Mayor's order regarding the Nearing speech.

It was proposed that Nearing change the topic of his address, but city officials answered that "no topic upon which Nearing might speak will be acceptable to the authorities."

Notice was also served on Herbert S. Bigelow of the People's Church, by the management of the Grand Opera House, that no unpatriotic utterances must be made during the gatherings which are held there on Sunday afternoons. Bigelow is an avowed pacifist and former associate of Daniel Kiefer.

NAVIGATORS' SCHOOL OPENED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Because of the large number of men who have had navigation experience and who wish to attend the United States school of navigation, but who are unable to leave their employment long enough to take a day course, the Tribune says, steps have been taken to secure a night school in addition to the free day school in navigation now in operation in Los Angeles Harbor.

COAL PRICE IS CUT IN LOWELL

Following Announcement of One Dealer of Reduction of \$1 a Ton Undelivered, Others Come Out With Same Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
LOWELL, Mass.—One coal dealer in this city has lately sold coal to householders at a less price than other dealers in the city have demanded and received. Lest this statement startle a public accustomed to great uniformity of coal prices with a general denial of price-fixing by the dealers, let it be said that equilibrium has been restored. The shock of competition is over. It was over after a day or two of disturbance, and now all the dealers are charging the same price for a certain kind of coal under similar conditions of delivery.

There are 13 coal dealers in Lowell. Until a few days ago every dealer asked, for domestic sizes of anthracite, \$10 a ton. As in other New England cities, coal is sold in Lowell, ordinarily, on a basis of personal acquaintance and good fellowship rather than of competition. Cutting the price has been regarded as unwise as well as unethical, for it is the theory of Lowell coal dealers, as of coal dealers elsewhere, that everybody in the coal business must get a living out of it somehow and that price cutting would lead to the big fish eating up the little fish until only one big fish would be left, and there is no telling who might be among the unfortunate little fish.

When, therefore, one coal dealer in Lowell put a card in his window announcing that he would sell high-grade chestnut anthracite at \$9 a ton, he quickly obtained a large amount of public attention. Every other dealer was selling this coal at \$10—could this mean real competition in the coal business? "The many flocked to the office of the coal dealer. There they were generally but firmly informed—the dealer is a large man with a pleasant voice—that there was a condition attached to the offer. The buyer could have coal in abundance at \$9 a ton—but he must haul it away himself, from the dealer's elevator. If he wished it delivered by the dealer, the price would be \$10 a ton, as elsewhere.

"At that," said the dealer, discussing with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor the effect of his startling advertisement, "there were some who took it away. I made the offer because men and teams are scarce nowadays, and it's worth \$1 a ton to haul the coal. There ought to be many with wagons who could get it that way. But most people refuse to shovel coal; they don't like the work, and so not many have taken advantage of my offer. But it's still open and my competitors are making the same offer now."

It has been customary in Lowell, heretofore, to make a discount of 50 cents a ton on coal hauled away from the dealer's yard by the buyer. So the \$1 discount now given represents something of a saving to the man who can and will do the hauling. It really represents about the cost of delivering coal under present-day conditions, according to the dealers. Wages, they say, are advancing, and everything about the yard and delivery outfit costs more to replace than it cost a year ago. Hence there are no tears over the action of the man who lowered the price for coal taken away by the buyer. The dealers have about as much business as they can handle, without this.

Several years ago a company was formed, with large capital, which set out to get all the Lowell coal business. So it cut the price and the other dealers cut the price until the public got its coal at as low a price as \$6.15 a ton. That of course, was in the days when the cost of coal at the mines was lower than it is now. But the low price didn't last; the reason is said by the dealers is in business to be that it meant a loss of doing business, on each ton of coal handled, and the big company couldn't stand a big loss so well as several small dealers could stand small losses. Since the advent of the Sherman law it is, of course, not permissible for the Lowell dealers to have an association for the maintenance of prices.

True, they meet occasionally, and at their meetings they have a secretary, but it is purely a social gathering—"just a means of getting acquainted with each other, you know." There is even a dealer who presides regularly at such purely social meetings. But—price-fixing? Perish the thought, says the Lowell coal dealer. Price-fixing is illegal, when it creates a monopoly—at least an extortionate monopoly—he has been told and bears in mind always.

The Lowell dealer buys his egg, stove and chestnut anthracite for \$4.45 to \$5.30 a ton at the railroad-owned mines in Pennsylvania, and for \$5.20 to \$6.05 a ton from other producers, under the prices fixed by President Wilson Aug. 24. About 75 per cent of the anthracite output is from the railroad-owned mines. But dealers who must buy of jobbers pay 20 cents a ton more, east of Buffalo. These prices are for a long ton of 2240 pounds; the retailer buys a long ton and sells a short one, of 2000 pounds, generally in the coal trade.

For an all-rail haul, the freight from the mines to Lowell is about \$3.50 a long ton. The Lowell dealer, therefore, now gets a long ton of domestic coal on a railroad siding at his yard for \$7.95 under the most favorable conditions. He pays more for certain coal, and sometimes pays also the jobber's commission of 20 cents a ton allowed under the President's rules, as well as the 75 cents a ton more for coal from a non-railroad-owned mine. A price of \$7.95 for a long ton means a cost of \$7.10 for the short ton that is sold at \$10. Thus the largest "margin" or gross profit that seems possible to the Lowell dealer under present conditions is \$2.90. Out of this he must pay the cost of unloading and loading coal, his workmen and office employees and his general expenses of maintenance of the business. His "margin," evidently, may be nearer \$2 than \$3, if he buys from non-railroad mine operators.

In its recent report on prices of coal in and about Boston, the Federal Trade Commission said that "under ordinary conditions" \$2 a ton was a fair "margin for retailers." It added, however, that conditions last April and May, when "margins" were in some cases \$4 to \$5 a ton, were extraordinary. Lowell coal dealers predict that the fixing of maximum prices in each coal-selling district, by Fuel Administrator Garfield, will result in higher prices than are now charged. And they assert that the public is not complaining about the \$10 a ton price, but only about the inability of dealers to get enough coal to satisfy the demand of everybody before winter sets in.

Prohibition up for vote in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The people of the State of Iowa are to vote shortly on a prohibition amendment. The ablest men of both the temperance and liquor forces of the country are to address the people of the State throughout the week. The antislavery element has full confidence that the amendment will be adopted.

The general impression has been that Iowa was a prohibition State. In the early days of the prohibition movement both Maine and Iowa were pointed to as examples of the prohibition sentiment. But, as explained by Senator Kenyon, the prohibition which Iowa has enjoyed in the past has been by statute. The law has been practically ignored, especially in the river towns.

As explained by the Senator, also in order to establish prohibition as a part of the generic law in Iowa, the Constitution provides that a proposed amendment to the Constitution must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature and then submitted to the people for adoption. The amendment to be submitted has been passed by two sessions.

The temperance people feel that in this way they have stolen a march on the liquor interests in that the liquor men, to get a vote on a proposition to make the State wet would have to adopt a similar process, that is, get a bill through two sessions of the Legislature before submitting to a popular vote.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The motion-picture industry is endeavoring to prove its claim that the screen is one of the greatest forces for good in the country, by using its resources unreservedly for the success of Food Pledge Week which has been scheduled by the Food Administrator for Oct. 21 to 28. Thousands of owners of motion-picture theaters have already assured the United States Food Administration of their heartiest cooperation in the plan to enroll the 22,000,000 families of the nation in a Food Conservation army, and are perfecting schemes of their own to help in the movement.

Slides and posters showing the campaign slogans will soon be ready both for the Liberty bond and the food conservation campaigns, and will appear on the inside and outside of every theater. The various weekly news reels also are to carry special food pledge features during the week of Oct. 21. The organization of "four-minute men" who are to speak in the motion-picture houses, will divide their efforts between the Liberty bond and the food pledge campaigns, and will drive the point home that the success of each one depends on the other.

SCREEN MEN TO AID FOOD PLANS

Motion-Picture Industry Aims to Use Resources Unreservedly for Success of Conservation Week, October 21 to 28

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The men appointed by the Food Administration to carry the food pledge campaign into the motion-picture houses are officials of the largest film companies in the country who have had long experience in the motion-picture business. These experts say that their daily audience of 10,000,000 attend the theaters for entertainment, and that they, therefore, are applying their usual tests of acceptability to all scenarios submitted, and thereby are excluding mere propaganda.

ALL FIRST BONDS TO BE READY BY DEC. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department expects that all subscribers to the first Liberty Loan who have not yet received their bonds will do so at least by Dec. 15. This information is based on a statement made recently by Secretary McAdoo in response to many inquiries that have been sent to the department.

Banks are endeavoring to dissuade subscribers from insisting upon obtaining their bonds, because the certificates are equally valuable and may be exchanged for the new issue of bonds instead of the old.

This privilege, however, cannot be exercised before Nov. 15, and it is expected that many subscribers to the first loan will wait until then. The department hopes to issue a statement in a few days, informing the public of the steps necessary by subscribers to the first loan who may desire to take advantage of this privilege.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The future of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is hanging in the balance. There are those who believe that instead of relying on voluntary contributions, the money required by the wives and families of soldiers should be provided by the Government.

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The future of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is hanging in the balance. There are those who believe that instead of relying on voluntary contributions, the money required by the wives and families of soldiers should be provided by the Government.

WHEAT PRICES ARE EXPLAINED TO OKLAHOMANS

President of Federal Grain Corporation Talks to Farmers, Millers and Grain Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Problems involving a serious shortage in anthracite coal are now before the President for solution. The fact is becoming evident that the machinery of organization for the administration of the fuel situation is much more cumbersome and requires more time for full organization than was at first contemplated. Only part of the state administrative boards have been appointed. Meantime the cold season is at hand and many sections of the country are unprovided with fuel.

Although the President has fixed prices, there are indications that operators and dealers will seek to circumvent the action of the Administration by blaming car shortage and labor troubles for the existing situation.

In this connection the geological survey has made public statistics showing estimates that a car shortage has reduced the coal output 10 per cent and labor disputes 9 per cent. It was stated that labor troubles in the past six weeks have caused a loss of 1,700,000 tons of coal, which is estimated as a one day output under normal conditions.

Production fell to less than 70 per cent of the capacity during the week ended Sept. 22, according to the bulletin.

Complaints of Shortage

Mr. Garfield States Few Have Been Received Despite Cold Weather

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has stated here, after a conference with President Wilson, that few specific complaints of coal shortage have been reported from any part of the country in spite of the recent cold weather.

"The Fuel Administration," said Mr. Garfield, "has received telegrams saying the coal situation is acute, but these do not give details which can be investigated and remedied. Most reports indicate that individual consumers are receiving necessary supplies of coal."

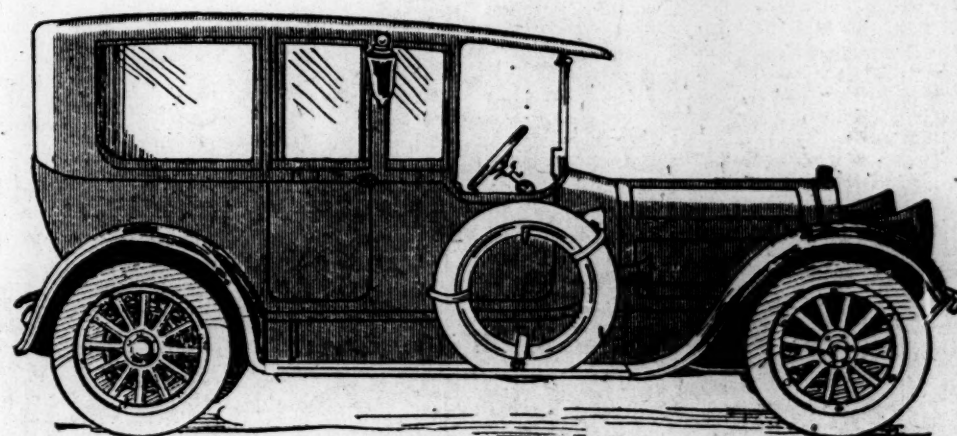
RED FIVE-CENT STAMP OBTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—A red five-cent stamp has been obtained by J. Crossley Nelson of South Pasadena and added to his stamp collection. This stamp is a greatly desired freak variety, having been printed when, through a mistake in the printing office, two marred two-cent dies on a plate were replaced with five-cent dies.

The mistake was not discovered by the Government Inspector nor by a stamp collector, but by a postmaster in a country village, who wrote to the Post Office Department complaining that the red five-cent stamps he had received were causing him trouble by getting mixed with the red two-cent stamps. The postal authorities immediately recalled all incorrect stamps obtainable, but a few had escaped them.

PIERCE-ARROW CLOSED CARS



Pierce-Arrow Brougham

The Pierce-Arrow closed cars stay new a long time. That is, their design is such that they are not easily put out of style, and they offer that rare and unusual service of looking the part while performing it.

J. W. Maguire Co.
745 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ABILENE TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY

Forty-One Men Defend Themselves on Sedition Charges—Said to Belong to the Farmers' Protective Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ABILENE, Tex., In the trial of alleged members of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association, before Judge Whitfield Jack, in the Federal Court here, on charges of seditious conspiracy and of conspiring to resist the Selective Draft Law, the prosecution alleges that it has uncovered a part of the nation-wide plot to resist military service and to impede the Government in its plans for prosecuting the war against German autocracy, and much testimony has been introduced, tending to support these charges. The defense, on the other hand, claims that the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association was formed for cooperative buying and selling among farmers and laborers to enable this class of citizens to resist oppression by the "capitalist class," and that the organization contemplated nothing unlawful or unpatriotic in its activities.

Fifty-four men were indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Abilene, and these 54 were arraigned as defendants at the opening of the trial. After argument on demurrers and motions, the court dismissed the cases against several defendants, and later in progress of the trial dismissed the charges as to other defendants, so that now there are but 41 men on trial. The indictment as returned at Abilene was a substitute indictment, intended to take the place of two former indictments, one returned at San Angelo and a later indictment returned at Dallas.

The indictment contains eight counts, most of which deal with activities alleged to have taken place on or about April 5, 1917, two days after the formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

At the opening of the trial, United States District Attorney Wilcox outlined the Government's case as follows:

"The Government will undertake to prove that about two years ago there began to be organized, especially in West Texas, a number of lodges belonging to an organization known as the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association. The principal stated purpose of the organization was to help in buying and in marketing and in the mutual protection and cooperation of the two classes named. The men who joined were given an obligation of loyalty to the order and to the members, along with a pledge of secrecy, with the penalty of death for the violation of that pledge or for any member turning traitor to the organization.

"The emblems of the order were: Leather strap, symbolizing conditions of slavery, which conditions, the members were told, exist in another form now as the result of oppression of labor by the capitalist class. Dirk, standing for defense at short range, being the implement with which labor could successfully resist capital. Pistol, representing power of the members for defense at long range."

The Government also set out to prove that some members of the organization took advantage of the organization to promote plans for a conspiracy to resist the United States and its authorities, concerning the war with Germany, and among their activities long before the existence of a state of war was declared, in anticipation that the United States would enter the war and also that conscription methods would be used to raise an army for the war.

Some time in February, 1917, a state meeting of the association was held at Cisco, Tex., called by the leaders for the purpose of promoting the conspiracy plan, at which leaders tried to obligate members of the order to forcible resistance against the war and any attempt to draft the members into army service.

The Government further alleged and set itself to prove that these plans contemplated organizing the members of the association into an army for forcible resistance of the draft, and for conscripting men into this army by telling them they must either be on the side of labor or on the side of the Government. These plans, the Government alleged, contemplated seizure of the banks and mercantile establishments in the cities and towns from which members of the order could be armed and supplied, and for destruction of bridges on railways, and railway rolling stock, to prevent the transportation of troops by the Government to oppose them. With the local situation in control of members of the organization, a march on the state Capitol at Austin, and thence to the national Capitol at Washington, was the dream of the leaders, it is alleged. Resolutions embracing these plans, the Government charges, were prepared and presented at the state meeting in Cisco, but were rejected when some members declared that such resolutions constituted treason, and would get the members into trouble.

The Government has also alleged that amalgamation of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association with the Industrial Workers of the World was planned, and that these two organizations were to arm their members for open rebellion against the Government. Resolutions were adopted providing for taking boys over 18 years of age into the organization, and for permitting women to become members on the ground that such women as telephone operators would be valuable to the order's plans. Members were also to be given numbers instead of names, thus hiding their identity, and communications of

one lodge with another was to be had by means of a secret code.

All members of the order, the Government charges, were advised by the leaders to purchase high-power rifles, and the sympathy of the Negroes was also enlisted. The Negroes were also told to get rifles, being advised that they could shoot as well as whites.

In furtherance of a part of the plans, the Government charges that a military company was organized at Wichita County, officiated by three members of the association, and that this military company was armed and drilled in military tactics.

The defense pleads ignorance on the part of the majority of the defendants of the alleged real object of the order, declaring that the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association was organized in good faith as a cooperative union of farmers and workmen. Cooperative buying and selling was contemplated, to the extent of establishing wholesale mercantile establishments for the benefit of members of the order.

The defense also pleads that the resolutions proposed and considered at the state meeting of the order at Cisco, were such resolutions as any assembly of citizens had the right to propose under the right of petition to Congress, and that no unlawful act was considered at that meeting.

The prosecution has closed its case on direct testimony, and the defense has introduced a number of witnesses. There are still many witnesses to be heard, and it is probable that the case will not be concluded before the middle of October.

"THE RED CLOCK" AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Red Clock," a musical fantasy in three acts. Book by Herbert Reynolds, lyrics by Schuyler Greene and music by Silvio Hain. First time in Boston, evening of Oct. 8, 1917, at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Miriam Carson
The Rose Goddess.....Virginia Duane
Dorcas, a nursery maid.....Fred Abbot
The Gingerbread Boy.....Ethel Steele
The Javalan Man.....Charles Henderson
The Mill Witch.....Clara Throp
Sight.....Joe McGallen
Day.....Rudy de Roter
The Princess.....Ralph Brainard
The Prince.....Thomas Bell
The Jewel Hunter.....Mile Dulce
Romeo.....Charles Brown

It should be a truism that a musical fantasy is not grand opera. Consequently no disappointment should ever be felt when a musical fantasy fails to measure up to any such standards as are set for an operatic or a vigorous theatrical performance. However, there practically always is left a lingering sense of disappointment after viewing such a display as is staged in "The Red Clock."

This, too, is the more noteworthy because at first thought there would seem to be no cause for anything but commendation of such a spectacular pantomime as is therein presented. Costumes are handsome, scenery is well designed and very striking, no unworthy references are introduced; the acting, such as there is of it, is tolerable; the singing is fair, and a few quite clever vaudeville acts are staged. But there is lacking a something—that something that constitutes the true merit of a show—a gripping interest. Of plot there is virtually none, and what there is could readily be dispensed with and the general effect would be but slightly lessened.

Some good dancing is shown, notably by Mile Dulce in "The Fantasie of Jewels," but there is a tedious repetition and sameness about many of the choruses and tout ensemble dancing, and an altogether unnecessary and uncalculated for number of semi-encores, which of itself tends to disrupt the continuity of any such plot or underlying scheme as the farce is built upon.

However, as a children's play—though the audience last evening was composed very largely of adults—"The Red Clock" has some merit. The fun and jokes are passable and clean, the music is pleasing, and, on the whole, it is perhaps no more than a mediocre example of the fairy story type of performance, with little but clothes, lighting effect and nonsense to recommend it.

BOSTON NOTES

Eugene Walter's drama, "Just a Woman," is this week offering at the Globe; next week, "Rolling Stones." Miss Sallie Fisher is on the Keith bill this week in "The Choir Rehearsal," a playlet by Clare Kummer. "Oh, Boy!" has moved to the Plymouth to continue its Boston run. The Jewett Players are in their eighteenth week in "The Man Who Stayed at Home" at the Copley. Oct. 22 "Capt. Kidd, Jr.," follows Miss Jane Cowt at the Park Square.

FEDERAL PRISON TO GET COTTON MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approximately 1200 prisoners are to be given employment at the federal prison here by the erection of a mill for the manufacture of cotton duck and canvas. Plans for the mill will be put into the hands of architects and builders shortly, as a result of an act of Congress which appropriated \$120,500 for the establishment of the mill. This sum will cover only the actual cost of construction of the buildings and the mill machinery will be provided for otherwise.

Fred G. Zerbst, warden of the prison, has said that the object of the establishment of the mill is to give permanent employment to the prisoners. During the year just past, he asserted, there was not sufficient work to occupy the time of the men imprisoned there.

The nature of the employment to be furnished was determined upon because of the prison's location in the cotton section of the country.

J. J. STORROW URGED TO RUN

Coal Administrator for New England and Chairman of Public Safety Committee Sought as Candidate for Mayor

James J. Storrow, Coal Administrator of New England, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and president of the Boston City Council, is besought by men who desire to have a change in the administration of Boston municipal affairs to consent to become a candidate for Mayor at the city election, Dec. 18 next. The matter was put squarely up to Mr. Storrow late yesterday at a conference held in the Boston City Club. Mr. Storrow declared frankly he didn't want to be a candidate for Mayor. He did not positively refuse, however.

At the conference, which was a secret one, Mr. Storrow was told by the men who met with him that they desired for Boston better government than it has been getting. They told him that he is the strongest man in Boston to oppose Mayor Curley for reelection.

It was explained to Mr. Storrow that in the interest of good government for Boston, the forces hostile to Mayor Curley should get together as soon as possible now and that they should speedily endorse an able man and get that man's consent to stand for the mayoralty.

The fact that Congressman James A. Gallivan insists that he intends to remain in the mayoralty contest is taken into account by the men who are urging Mr. Storrow to become a candidate. That was a cogent reason for holding the conference yesterday and placing their desires before Mr. Storrow. The fact that Andrew J. Peters still remains mute as to whether he will enter the mayoralty contest or not is another thing to be considered.

John P. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, is said to have visited Congressman Gallivan in Washington last week and asked Mr. Gallivan if he intends to remain in the race. It is said Mr. Fitzgerald told Mr. Gallivan that Mr. Peters would withdraw in Mr. Fitzgerald's interest should Congressman Gallivan withdraw at the same time. Thus Mr. Fitzgerald would stand alone against Mayor Curley. It is said Mr. Gallivan declared that he intends to remain in the contest.

Mr. Storrow is said to have told the men at the conference that he did not want to enter the contest. He said he did not want to be considered, that his work as Coal Administrator of New England and his exertions for the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety were demanding practically all of his time. According to accounts of the conference, the meeting adjourned with the main purpose of the meeting unsettled, and that is whether James J. Storrow will really consent to become a candidate for Mayor. The conference, it is said, is to be resumed at an early date.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan, one of the active men of the Good Government Association, is flatly in favor of James J. Storrow's candidacy. He says that Mr. Storrow is the strongest man to go against James M. Curley. Mr. Hagan has been one of those most insistent in urging Mr. Storrow to consent to oppose Mr. Curley at the polls in December. He says that Mr. Storrow can defeat the Mayor, that he combines the very elements needed to achieve such a result this year.

Mr. Storrow's long and hard labors this year since war was declared would be a powerful campaign asset, it is said by his friends. His devotion and entire loyalty to the United States and the cause of the war would be a powerful argument, on the stump, it is held. With Mr. Storrow a candidate national issues would naturally enter the campaign and put on it a phase which Mr. Curley has not calculated on facing, it is said by Mr. Storrow's friends.

The contest for mayorality of Boston with a strong candidate seems very encouraging to certain members of the Good Government Association. It is declared that Congressman Gallivan's candidacy is aimed directly at James M. Curley and that Mr. Gallivan's purpose is to defeat Mayor Curley no matter who is elected. Some old political scores are said to be in process of attempted settlement in this very attitude of the Congressman. Hence the Good Government people do not seem to regret Mr. Gallivan's declaration that he is a candidate till the finish this year.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish arrivals at South Boston today included the new steamer Walrus, Capt. Clayton Morrissey, on its second trip in the local fisheries, with a large catch, including 145,000 pounds haddock, 68,000 cod and 1000 pollock. The vessel received a stock of about \$12,000 for the catch, and was at sea only 10 days. Another new steamer, sister ship of the Walrus, is soon to be added to the fishing fleet, when the Seal receives fishing equipment at Gloucester. The Seal has been at Portland for installation of machinery, and is now ready to sail for Gloucester.

Mackerel arrivals at Boston today were: Helen B. Thomas 35,000 lbs., Monarch 48,000, and Harmony 37,000. The following had sailed yesterday: Monarch 180 bbls., Harmony 120, and Thomas 22. Wholesale prices for fresh mackerel were 14 cents per pound.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today were high, quotations per hundredweight being: Haddock \$6.50 to \$8.50, steak cod \$13.50 to \$16.50, market cod \$6.50 to \$7.50, pollock \$5 to \$6.25, large hake \$7, mackerel \$5.50, and cusk \$5 to \$6.75. Arrivals: Str. Walrus 214,000 pounds, str. Breaker 110,000, schooners Adeline 7400, Edith Silveira 11,900, Patriot 14,000, Viking 15,000, Eva Avina 5000, M. Enos 5500, Olivia Sears 4000, Ralph Russell 7600 and Gertrude De Costa 20,500.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Grace Darling 175,000 pounds salted cod, B. W. W. from McKinley, Me., 600 quintals cured fish, British schooner Defender 385,000 pounds salted cod, and the following with salted mackerel: R. L. Hall 70 bbls., Arthur James 28, Antietam 7, Good Luck 148 and Phelomina 35.

Local United States immigration inspectors went to Providence, R. I., today to examine several hundred immigrants arriving at that port from Portugal and the Azores. Those failing to pass the literacy test or detained for other reasons are to be brought to the Long Wharf detention pen. The inspectors plan to return tonight owing to arrival here late this afternoon of a large number of Italian immigrants.

Molasses measuring 1,600,000 gallons was brought to Boston today from Matanzas, Cuba. It is said to be the largest single cargo of that commodity ever brought to this port.

Shipping interests at this port learned today of the recent successful trial trip of the new steamer Deepwater, built at Camden, N. J., for the Darrow Mann Company of Boston, but sold before completion to the American-Italian Steamship Line, for about \$2,250,000. The sale price is said to be about three times the original cost of the vessel.

"LOVE O' MIKE" AT WILBUR THEATER

"Love o' Mike," musical comedy by Thomas Sydney, lyrics by Harry B. Smith, music by George F. Root, given its first Boston performance at the Wilbur Theater, evening of Oct. 8, 1917, under the management of Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Lee Shubert. The cast:

Betty.....Katherine Rogers
Mrs. Alison Marvin.....Alison McGinn
Jackson, the butler.....George Hassell
Clara.....Clara Stratton
Hilda.....Hilda Pentland
Leone.....Leone Morgan
Luella.....Luella Gear
Helen.....Helen Clarke
Stella.....Stella May Hoban
Bruce Grant.....Bruce Grant
Jack Vaughn.....Richard Hall
Lieutenant Stafford.....Rollin Grimes
Captain Lord Michael Kildare.....Max Leeds
Alonso.....Alonso
Phil Marvin.....Clinton Wap
Ted Watson.....Jack Bohn
A dancer.....Gloria Goodwin

Musical comedy must really be catching up with Gilbert and Sullivan at last, not in quality but in point of view, when the youngsters who put "Love o' Mike" together can get through a whole evening without pretending to take themselves seriously. Even Harry B. Smith has been shaken out of his machine-like methods by his juvenile collaborators, and he bubbled like a rejuvenated spring with lyrics matching the entertainment's general tone of youthful jollity. "Love o' Mike" is a romp, with the thinnest possible story as an excuse for the singing, dancing and posturing of half a dozen pretty girls in pretty frocks (every one designed for its wearer), for the persiflage of the comedians, for the tasteful stage pictures by Robert McQuinn, and for Mr. Kern's witty and ingenious tunes, with their clever modulations of key and logical changes of rhythm.

The girls are at a house party, which includes a British lord in New York purchasing munitions. Their young men are jealous of Michael, in whom the girls see a hero. Spurred by a movie-struck butler, they devise various plans to prove their bravery. The butler, having stolen a hundred-dollar bill at the opening of the play (he is under the insidious influence of screen thrillers), spends the rest of the evening trying to recover the bill, which got out of his hands a few moments after he purloined it.

Mr. Hassell burlesques the butler broadly, exciting laughter almost all the time he is on the stage. He carries off his whole role with gusto, making acceptable a great deal of rather ordinary "joshing." His bits of "movie" travesty are often capital, as when he calls himself approvingly "the man with a thousand faces," or keeps up a succession of asides telling himself what emotion to "register," or after vainly trying to disguise himself with queer whiskers and strange hats sighs, "What's the use of art?" The audience found Mr. Hassell's unctuous humor and knockabout fun irresistible.

Miss Stella May Hoban sings and acts expressively in a cast rather inclined toward the jazz ideals of the cabaret in its fondness for incessant tremolo, shrillness and twang. Indeed, the whole cast in the first act appears to have been drilled into a mechanical clicking style of dancing, singing and speaking that some producers mistakenly fancy give speed to a performance. Some of the players hardly spoke a line with correct emphasis until the company, in the second act, got into its fully rollicking swing.

In this respect Miss Gear shone brightly as a dryly sarcastic, but soft spoken damsel. She never missed an accent in her part, yet never forced the note. Misses Pentland and Morgan are most pleasing in their more "artistic" moments, and Messrs. Leeds and Webb do acceptable character acting. Misses Clarke and Goodwin, dancers, who take a joy in their work, are highlights of the evening, with the music, the dresses and the scenery. But what one remembers most is the jolly, rollicking irrepressibility of the whole youthful affair.

STEAMER TAMAKU NOT SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The British steamer Tamaku, which was reported sunk off the Irish Coast Sept. 29 by a submarine has arrived.

ROSLINDALE PARK DELAYED

Boston City Council Postpones Action on Appropriation of \$50,000 Pending Conferences With the Planning Board

Conferences are to be held between the Boston City Council and the Boston Planning Board with regard to the proposed establishment of a city park at Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland streets, in Roslindale, for which more than 5000 citizens petitioned Mayor Curley and the city government on March 30, last. The matter of appropriating \$50,000 for making a recreation center at Roslindale Square, which both Mayor Curley and the City Planning Board have endorsed, was brought up before the council yesterday afternoon. Action was postponed for two weeks.

In the meantime the commissioners of the park and recreation and of the street laying-out departments, together with the members of the City Planning Board are to meet with the City Council finance committee and discuss the Roslindale park project thoroughly. The finance committee is to meet next Tuesday afternoon.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford insisted that Ashland Street should be closed and that part lying in Roslindale Square taken for the proposed park. The City Planning Board in its report to the Mayor of July 17, last, declared that the library lot in Roslindale Square and the store lot be acquired for the proposed park and that the part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots be closed, the two lots and the street thus being made to form a small park of about 30,000 square feet. Taking the land for the park would cost about \$31,000, the land being assessed for that figure.

Council members visited the site of the park in Roslindale last week and saw the advantages to be reaped municipally by establishing such an open space. Roslindale within a little more than a decade has grown from a population of 1800 to more than 20,000, and the people demand that the city do something in the way of beautifying the center of that section of Boston.

The character of the estimates for building the proposed West Roxbury courthouse met with objection in the council yesterday afternoon. Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, was before the council to tell how the \$115,000 he has estimated the new courthouse will cost is to be expended.

T. G. O'Connell, architect of the West Roxbury courthouse plans, was before the executive committee of the City Council to tell the councilmen just how his plans developed will cost the city that amount of money.

Councilman Ballantyne and Storrow questioned the architect and the superintendent about the cost of the structure. Mr. Ballantyne declared that few public buildings were put up for the amount of the original estimates. Neither he nor Mr. Storrow were moved sufficiently by the protests of Superintendent Kneeland to prevent their voting to close the order without prejudice. Superintendent Kneeland and Architect O'Connell are to appear before the council's finance committee next Tuesday to give details in writing of the plans of the proposed courthouse.

A transfer of appropriations was voted to provide for the repair of the city steamer George A. Hibbard at an expense of \$4000.

The unused pumping station on Metropolitan Avenue and Washington Street, Roslindale, was ordered transferred to the police department, and is to be remodeled for police station 17.

UTAH COAL RATE CALLED UNJUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That coal has cost more to transport than general commodities, and that the discrimination should be removed, were the contentions of H. W. Prickett, of the Traffic Service Bureau of Utah, on Monday before O. R. Marshall, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Prickett testified in behalf of the coal companies asking for a reduction in rates to the Pacific Coast, for removal of a differential of 25 cents a ton on Utah coal as compared to Wyoming coal destined to the same points in the Northwest, and for the establishment of through rates to Kansas and Nebraska, so that Utah coal producers could compete with Wyoming and other producers in those markets.

An exhibit filed by Mr. Prickett showed that it cost more to ship coal than precious ores, salt, and other commodities. He said that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad obtained 49 per cent of its revenue in Utah, although its lines in Utah only formed 27 per cent of the total mileage of the system, and that was the chief commodity carried over the lines. The witness claimed that it was not right

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Symphony Orchestra
Fri. Aft. at 8.30
Sat. Eve. at 8
Dr. KARL MUCK, Cond.
PROGRAM—Symphony C minor No. 5, Bee-thoven; "King Lear," Berlioz; Symphonie Pastorale No. 5, Prometheus, Liszt; Prelude to "Parsifal," Wagner.
A Few Season Tickets, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 21, AT 3.30

KREISLER

In a Recital of Violin Music
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. On Sale.

that coal should pay for the transportation of other commodities, and if there was one rate to be reduced, it was certainly the rate on coal. He said, he claimed that the people at present were bearing too heavy a burden in the matter of freight rates on coal. With rates reduced, he said, more people would be able to obtain coal and more markets would be opened to the Utah product, provided sufficient cars were furnished.

GERMAN SITUATION IN CINCINNATI SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—After considerable agitation on both sides of the question, Cincinnati's German-in-the-schools situation may be summed up as follows: Enrollment of pupils in German classes of elementary schools has been reduced by 50 per cent; the number of classes has been reduced by about half; many German teachers have been transferred to English studies; six textbooks have been thrown out entirely, and about the same number have been deleted of all tributes to the Kaiser and autocracy, while about 12 books have been approved.

The six textbooks eliminated completely from those used in the high schools are: "Im Vaterland," "Vaterland," "Vom Grossen Koenig," "Kreuz und Quer," "Vergangenheit," "Deutsche Keimel." Among those from which references considered un-American at this time were deleted although they might be approved in days of peace, were: "Hier und Dort," written by Dr. H. H. Fick, one of the Cincinnati censors; "Geschichten von Rhein," "Glueck Auf," "Neu und Alt," "Drittes Lesebuch," "Maerchen und Erzählungen," "Foundations of German," "Geschichten und Maerchen," "Sprach und Lesebuch." The Board of Education has employed young women to paste heavy white paper over the offending pictures and paragraphs in such a way as to make it impossible for children to read what is hidden.

One of the odd incidents marking the censorship was the discovery of an attempt to make it appear that pioneer settlers of Cincinnati were Germans. In "Hier und Dort," the name of Benjamin Stites of Cincinnati is spelled Steitz. Descendants presented proof of the error and asked the Board of Education to eliminate the improper reference.

REAL ESTATE

Harry S. Parker has sold his property situated at 11 Hollis Avenue, Greenwood, Mass., containing 8000 square feet of land, an eight-room house with all modern improvements, garage and other outbuildings. Joseph H. Priest of Everett takes the title and buys for a home through George W. Hall's office, Boston.

Alice S. Jenkins has sold her brick dwelling at 34 Wesley Avenue, Dorchester, to Frank A. Noyes. The property is valued by the assessors at \$4300, which includes \$300 worth of land containing 2810 square feet.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

River St., 576, Ward 24; A. Violante; brick garage.
Carmen St., 24, Ward 19; Tr. C. Batchelder; Tr.; frame garage.
Pleasant St., 14-158, Ward 8; F. C. Bowditch; W. P. Hatch; alter film exchange.
P St., 92, cor. 908 East 4th St., Ward 10; T. R. Tobin; alter store and dwelling.

POLES FORMING NATIONAL ARMY

They Propose to Fight in France Under Polish Flag—Recruiting Work in United States in Charge of Paderewski

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Polish National Army is being organized by the enlistment of Poles from all sections of the world to fight in France under the Polish flag. The army will be commanded by a Pole, and will be given a section of trenches to defend, which will be known as the Polish sector. The work of enlisting men in this country is under the direction of I. J. Paderewski, founder of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, who is the sole representative of the Chicago Polish National Department. This department is made up of men representing associations, which, in turn, represent the 4,000,000 Poles residing in this country.

A military commission has also been elected for recruiting work in this country. The commission consists of T. M. Helinski of Chicago, Dr. T. Starzynski of Pittsburgh and Alexander Znamiecki of New York. About 100,000 men are expected to enlist in the United States and Canada. Also, the Polish soldiers serving in the Russian, French, English and Italian armies, amounting to about 10,000, will be released for service in the Polish Army.

Of 1500 Poles now training for officers in the United States Army, it is expected fully 500 will be granted commissions and will serve as officers in the Polish Army. These men are training at the Polish College of Cambridge Springs, Pa., the expenses being borne by Polish organizations.

On the Russian front there is another Polish Army being formed for service there. The 600,000 Polish soldiers, 22,000 Polish officers, and the 179 Polish generals now serving in the Russian Army will be released for service in the Polish Army. Thus, there will be Polish armies on each front.

According to W. O. Gorski, honorary executive secretary of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Poland has given more soldiers to the allied cause than Belgium and Serbia combined.

Mr. Gorski also said that Count Tarnowski, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, said that it would be better to have 500,000 Poles join the United States Army rather than have 50,000 form a separate army, as far as the morale of the soldiers of the Central Powers was concerned.

TWO LEADERS NOW GENERALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Monday signed commissions as generals for Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, army chief of staff, and Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American forces in France. Although the officers have equal rank, General Bliss takes precedence by virtue of his position as the directing head of the entire army organization. Congress revived the rank of general for the period of the war largely in order to avoid embarrassment to General Pershing in dealing with officers of higher rank commanding the allied armies on the western front. The new grade carries a salary of \$10,000 a year, an increase of \$2000 over the pay of major-general.



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OVERTHROW OF AUSTRIA URGED

Francesco Suplio Shows How Dissolution of Monarchy Is Necessary in Order to Remove Austro-German Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Bevilacqua, one of the members of the Italian Chamber for Turin has sent to the Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin an account of an interview which he had recently in London with Francesco Suplio, said to be one of the most prominent members of the Serbian-Slovene-Croatian movement. Suplio had last year announced his withdrawal from the Jugo-Slav committee on account of the action taken by the Serbian Government with regard to orthodoxy and which implied the necessity for the renunciation of an important part of their aspirations toward the Slav territories of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. At this interview in London, Signor Bevilacqua reports that Suplio was radiant. His thesis had triumphed, he said. After having referred to the beginnings of the Jugo-Slav movement and to the obstacles imposed by the Holy Synod, he went on to say that before Italy entered the war, the preliminary conditions which became the basis of the treaty afterward accepted by the great powers and which still existed, were discussed between the Minister, Sazonoff, and the Italian Ambassador, Carloti, at Petrograd. On this occasion Suplio asked that a stipulation should be introduced vetoing the union of the orthodox Serbians with the Roman Catholic Slovenes and Croats, and accepted the assignment to Italy of the tract of Dalmatia which she claimed in addition to Istria and Valona. Now, however, that the Vatican of orthodoxy had fallen, Serbia felt free as to her movements. He added that the veto to the union of the three southern Slav races naturally remained on the paper of the treaty signed by the great powers of the Entente, but it had entirely ceased to be to the interest of Russia, at whose instance the stipulation was made, to demand that it should be carried out. Hence the reasons which had made the treaty of Cortu possible.

In answer to a question from Signor Bevilacqua, Suplio replied that he had no hesitation in saying that all their actions should tend towards bringing about a complete and perfect understanding with Italy. What great and common interest made an understanding between Italy and the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene State possible and necessary? asked Signor Bevilacqua. The overthrow of Austria-Hungary, replied Suplio. There were, he said, only two powers directly interested in the dissolution of the Hapsburg monarchy: Italy, in so far as she claimed supremacy in the Adriatic, and Serbia, in so far as she had put herself at the head of the movement for the union under one dynasty of all the Slav inhabitants of the south of the Danubian monarchy. In comparison with this vast common interest all divergent interests lost their importance. If Austria-Hungary continued to exist, the Croatian and Slovene population of the Empire might obtain autonomy, but they would remain within the political sphere of Vienna and therefore of Berlin, and Serbia, reconstituted, restored, and possibly enlarged by

some extra territory, but isolated and weak, would again come under the formidable menace of the Austro-German bloc.
If Austria-Hungary continued as at present, Italy might obtain the Trentino, perhaps also Trieste, but not Pola, and not that part of Dalmatia to which she aspired, while Cattaro, combined with the Lovcen, would grow stronger as an Austrian naval base, with the result that the Adriatic would continue to be disputed between the two great powers and therefore Italy would not have gained the chief object for which she had taken the field and would have on her frontiers an enemy determined on vengeance and with sufficient strength to take it at a propitious moment. The disintegration of Austria was also in the interest of the other great powers of the Entente, above all in those of England and France, because only if the war brought about the dismemberment of the monarchy of the Hapsburgs would the Entente be able to reduce Germany to her real weight in the European balance.

This weight was not a dangerous one unless artificially increased by all the strength of Austria-Hungary, today the servant of Berlin and likely to remain so tomorrow unless Austria were resolved into her original elements and recombined into sovereign states according to the "principle of nationality." Indeed the development of the war had shown that victory would lie with the Entente, not if France obtained Alsace-Lorraine, not if Italy obtained Trent and Trieste, not if the invaded and devastated states were reconstituted, but if Austria-Hungary ceased to exist as a great power. Austria was the pedestal of German ambition, the bridge by which Germany reached out to the East, to Constantinople and Baghdad, the political speculation of Germany and a very successful one up to the present time, by which not many more than 10,000,000 of Germans living in the monarchy brought to her the military and economic strength of the 50,000,000 of subjects of the Hapsburg Emperor. The European War was being played out on the map of Austria. Those who decided the fate of Austria would win the war.

At this point Signor Bevilacqua remarked that there were outstanding delicate and important territorial questions between Italy and the southern Slav state as to which no agreement had so far been reached, either between the governments or in public opinion. "I think," replied Suplio, "that the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene state, which needs the support of Italy more than that of any other European power, must make adequate compensation for such collaboration. Cavour sacrificed Nice and Savoy in order that Piedmont might found Italian unity. Our future state, whose constituent process in so many ways recalls that of the new Italy, must follow the path taken by the great Italian minister." To a request that he would outline a scheme for arranging the territorial question, Suplio replied that he was unable at present to do so.

Signor Bevilacqua inquired if the recognition of the treaty signed by the great powers of the Entente giving the northern portion of Dalmatia to Italy would be conceded in return for the renunciation by Italy of the still existing veto, and Suplio replied that he did not think the new state could

accept conditions contrary to honor. He then put forward the idea that the solution of the difficulties existing between Italy and Jugo-Slavia should be referred to an English arbitrator.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Mission in New York, in an address before 450 members of the Canadian Club, referring to his impressions of Americans, said: "They are preparing for the war on a scale commensurate with the hundred million man-power of a great republic. I was somewhat disappointed on my arrival in New York and other cities, but there is no need for disappointment now. I can assure you nothing is lacking in the preparations of the United States. America will need an immense fleet of transports to carry her army and its supplies, 3000 miles across the Atlantic to France. The submarine is increasing its activities, and there is as yet no invention for its destruction. We have transported through the aid of the British Navy, 400,000 Canadian soldiers without the loss of a single man, but with the American Army we have an entirely new proposition. The supplies of the Canadian Army were not brought to Halifax for shipment to France; they were supplied from Great Britain across the English Channel. The supplies for the British are taken in large barges built for the purpose. We have transported four or five hundred locomotives and many hundreds of miles of railway tracks. The Americans will have to transport all these things themselves. The French have nothing to give, they need all they have for their own army of 4,000,000 men."

RANCHING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture is obtaining information with regard to the extent and value of waste lands in old and new Ontario which have possibilities for cattle and sheep ranching. There will be a thorough survey made throughout the Province, particular attention being paid to the water supply and shipping facilities. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, C. F. Bailey, says that many inquiries come to the department as to land suitable for sheep and cattle ranching, and he thinks a considerable amount of capital would be invested if full particulars could be given. The department is sending to Northern Ontario 30 pure bred Shropshire and Oxford rams, which will be sold at cost in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts.

OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
CAMBORDEN, Ont.—Two officers of American birth, who have until recently been on duty at Camp Borden, have been transferred to the American Army Aviation Service. These officers are Major Filley, who won the M. C., and who has been the officer commanding the Royal Flying Corps here, and Major Bonnell, R. F. C. Both men have seen considerable service at the front, and it is stated that they are to take over the first detachment of American aviators to France.

DISCUSSIONS IN MAIN COMMITTEE OF THE REICHSTAG

Chancellor's Second Declaration on Peace Has Useful Effect in Clearing Atmosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In the recent sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag, a lively discussion arose on the first declaration of the Chancellor, which had been interpreted to mean that he had never agreed to it. A disturbance seemed imminent and would have occurred if the Chancellor, in his second declaration, had not swept aside his first and taken up the same position toward the resolution as that which he held on July 19. As a result of the Chancellor's second declaration, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, the incident had after all had a useful effect in clearing the atmosphere. Whether Dr. Michaelis' attitude had been as useful to his own position seemed extremely questionable, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, and the various morning papers also considered it very dubious. The Berliner Tageblatt asserted very firmly that Dr. Michaelis had for the present lost the necessary authority. This paper went on to say that Pan-Germans and Conservatives had done their best, ever since the beginning of the chancellorship of Dr. Michaelis, to bring about a break between the Chancellor and the majority party, and attributed to these parties the announcement of the Lokalanzeiger, which ran, "Break between Chancellor and Reichstag's majority party."

At the close of this discussion, Herr von Kuehmann made his first speech before the members of the Reichstag Main Committee. Before he concluded he asked, in regard to the part which he was called upon to take in their foreign policy, that a certain amount of trust in advance might be vouchsafed to him. They must trust in the professional knowledge and good will of himself and his colleagues, he said. After explaining how the members could facilitate the debates by cooperating in various ways which he specified, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in conclusion that now, as they could say this after mature consideration—were apparently entering upon the last year of this stupendous war of nations, they would continue, so far as his department was concerned, with the steadfast determination to hold on till the end was attained, their hand on the helm, trusting in their incomparable army and its great leaders, and in their new, but splendid fleet, and with full faith in the good genius of the German people. Then, he said, he hoped so far as they might contribute to it, there might issue forth from these troubled times an honorable, lasting and sure peace for the future of Germany.

A Progressive party member who had previously made a short statement on the Chancellor's attitude to the peace resolution, in the name of the majority party spoke with approval of the program of the new Secretary of State, and especially welcomed his reference to the study of public opinion in other countries as one of the most important tasks of foreign policy. Today, said the speaker, as reported by the Berliner Tageblatt, that would be a very difficult task to carry through, but there were already certain aspects of the position in that the speaker demanded their attention. Of the transactions between Germany and Austria-Hungary in July, 1914, the speaker continued, the Reichstag should be able to give a more exact account than was contained in the German White Book. The article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on the conversation between German and the Kaiser and on the Kaiser's telegram to Wilson, was unfortunate. He asked what truth there was in the allegations of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung concerning the telegrams which were said to have been sent prior to the outbreak of war.

The speaker went on to criticize the biased attitude observable toward the different newspapers. The Frankfurter Zeitung, he said, had already been twice under the preventive censor and their telephonic communication with the Berlin editors was kept under observation. Such a position was intolerable and irreconcilable with the formation of reliable public opinion. To conduct attacks against the peace resolution so long as the reason for them could not be plainly exposed was reprehensible.

This speaker then went on to discuss the trend of public opinion in

other countries. He declared that the decision of the English Workers Party in regard to Stockholm showed a revolt against the policy of Mr. Lloyd George. The peace resolution of the Reichstag, he said, had made the Pope's note possible, but of course had not influenced it. In the Westminster Gazette, the organ of Grey and Asquith, Lloyd George's attitude was criticized. Thus, everywhere there were signs of reaction against the tide of war. Naturally the achievements of their arms were the basis of their politics at the present time. But politics owed it to their great army to accomplish something toward peace. The speaker pointed out also that within the majority party there was no diversity of opinion on the resolution. He then went on to show that if an attitude of uncertainty were displayed by the Chancellor toward the resolution, it would render the majority party helpless and the resolution worthless.

In conclusion, the Progressive Party member said their good military position should enable them to take a moderate attitude toward their opponent in regard to their war aims, without giving an impression of weakness. It is remarkable, he declared, that the party on the Right continually claimed the Chancellor as their man. This atmosphere brought an element of uncertainty into the Reichstag and also among the masses, which must be dispelled if they would make use of their favorable military position. That was their great chance of victory. They could only make use of this chance and break up the moral of the enemy by political means, when complete unity reigned among them. Above all it was necessary to have a chancellor who not only had humane sentiments, but also had the power of a leader to give expression to those sentiments.

A VIEW ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
QUEBEC, Que.—Armand Lavergne, who has been somewhat prominent at anticorporation meetings, made a statement at an antiprohibition meeting recently to the effect that prohibition had its origin in Anglo-Saxon Protestant communities. He added that not a single Roman Catholic country had ever adopted prohibition of the liquor traffic. He denounced prohibition as the greatest enemy of temperance.

SENATE INQUIRY INTO LA FOLLETTE CASE TO BE BRIEF

Statement From Mr. Bryan in Lusitania Matter and Transcript of Speech Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate committee appointed to make an inquiry into the alleged seditious utterances made some time ago at St. Paul before the Nonpartisan League, on Monday outlined its preliminary procedure and adjourned until Thursday, to await further information from Senator La Follette and former Secretary of State W. J. Bryan. Senator Pomeroy on Monday announced that no public hearings will be held for the present. The committee believes that the investigation may end within a few days, possibly without any testimony. Arrangements have not been made for Senator La Follette to appear before the committee, but the committee has announced that a hearing will be accorded the Wisconsin Senator, in case he desires to appear before it.

At Monday's meeting, the St. Paul speech was gone over carefully, and the committee decided that for the present its inquiry would be limited to the statement regarding the Lusitania, namely, that the then Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, knew of ammunition aboard that vessel when it sailed from New York. Mr. Bryan has already publicly denied this statement. Mr. Bryan will probably be asked to submit in writing a statement of his facts, rather than at a public hearing.

When the committee meets on Thursday, it is expected to secure from Senator La Follette a correct transcript of the St. Paul speech, after which the committee may issue a formal statement regarding the controversy, with the end of the investigation this week a possibility.

THISTLES FOR FUEL
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Reports to the weather bureau office at Topeka, Kan., says a dispatch to the Times, say an unusually large amount of Russian thistles has been stacked in Western Kansas for winter feed.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS BUSY WITH AFTER-WAR PLANS

Industrial Interests Make Preparations to Meet New Conditions Expected to Arise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Zurich)—Although at the moment of writing there seems no immediate prospect of peace, the great industrial interests in Austria-Hungary and Germany are busily engaged in making plans to meet the new conditions which will obtain after the war. They realize that the whole industrial situation will be vitally changed, and that the problem of readjustment is full of difficulties.

A prominent Austrian manufacturer is represented as warning his trade associates and the public generally against the idea that everything will be all right directly the war ends. Nothing, he says, can be more erroneous than to suppose that with the ending of hostilities and the homecoming of the soldiers, all difficulties will disappear. On the contrary, many of the most serious troubles will only then begin. The great losses in men, the slow demobilization, the already evident attraction of labor to the land, where living conditions are better and food more plentiful, will all combine to restrict the number of available industrial workers, at least for some time. The difficulties in the way of feeding the population will gradually be removed, but it will be long before the purchasing power of wages reaches its former level. In peace, as well as in war, labor will flow toward those industries which offer the best conditions of daily life.

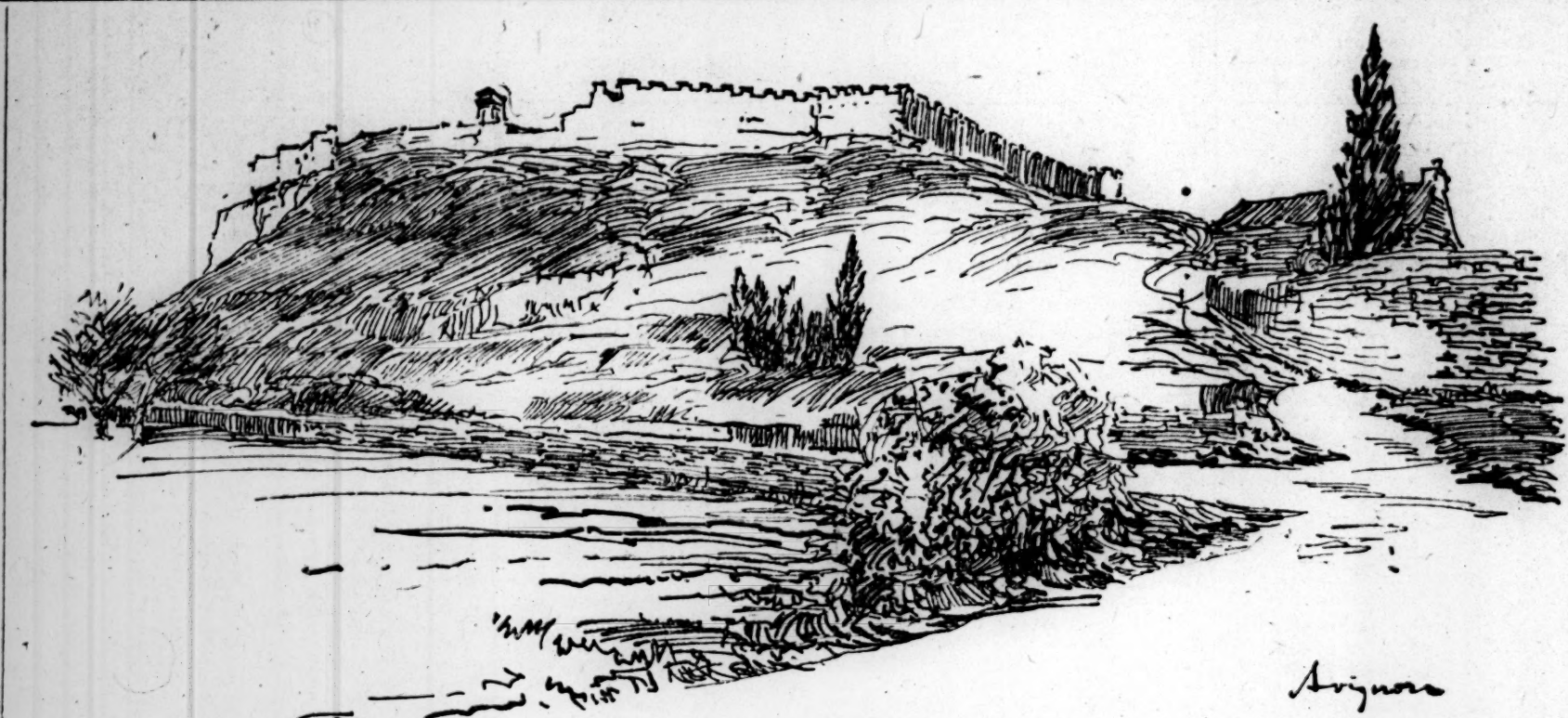
The problem of supplying foodstuffs for their own employees will continue to trouble various industries for a considerable period after the war. Even before the war began, some great undertakings had been making experiments in this direction. One big coal mine gave the workmen special facilities for fattening pigs, and an iron works employed agricultural lecturers to train the workers. Properly managed agricultural holdings owned by industrial plants can be made more productive for the workers than when in the hands of the ordinary peasants. At one time, it was thought to be a bold venture when iron mines and steel works began to buy up coal mines. Now a further step toward complete independence from outside contingencies is being made by industries which are acquiring land in order to secure the provisioning of their workpeople. One of the most important objects after the war will be the maintenance of the necessary labor and the increase of its productive capacity.

The urgent necessity for these new departures has been impressed upon employers in these last months. The question of food has become much more important than wages or hours of labor, and most of the big strikes in Germany and Austria have really been food strikes. Men and women have been so poorly fed that they were no longer able to work. Their increased wages were useless when storekeepers could not sell them provisions. And so they just ceased work. In one big factory the men struck without leaving the premises. They simply stopped the machines and waited until the employers sent in food.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung gives a striking picture of the situation of the miners with regard to food. It says: "Outside the yards of the mines peasants stop their wagons and demand coal. There is none to be had for money, but if the peasants have brought lard and butter, flour, peas, beans, and eggs, or other foodstuffs, he can have the coal. Many of the mines have no other choice. The workmen must be fed if they are to do the work. The authorities know this and although these foodstuffs have been officially confiscated, and ought to be distributed in rations, they shut their eyes to what is going on and are secretly glad to see the miners getting food."

Scarcely less important than the food question is that of coal. Never since Austria became an industrial state has she produced sufficient coal for her own needs, but has always imported great quantities of hard coal from Germany, about 14,000,000 tons a year. Such great imports are, however, now no longer possible, as Germany has her own troubles with regard to the production of coal and needs all she can mine for her own consumption, and for supplying Switzerland and Holland in exchange for commodities which she absolutely needs. After the war, as the situation gradually becomes normal, Germany will be able to send coal to Austria as hitherto, and Austria will revert to her former output, which has dropped considerably in the last 10 years. Indeed, in 1916, the total quantity of coal mined is officially declared to have been 3,000,000 tons less than in 1913.

Of course much of the trouble in Austria, and in Germany, too, in getting sufficient coal was the result of the military authorities taking so many miners into the army. Later they realized their mistake and in the past few weeks thousands have been released and sent back to their work. The Ministry of Commerce in Austria stated that nearly 13,000 men had come back from the front, nevertheless, the output of coal had not increased, as they were in such poor condition that they were absolutely unable to perform an ordinary day's work. The coal owners have been trying to obtain food for their workers, knowing that they must do so if the output is to be brought up to its former figure. But they find it very difficult to get provisions—indeed, one mine owner sent back 1300 men who had been released from the front because he was unable to feed them.



A view of Avignon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PARCHMENT PAGES

The glory of Avignon, the old City of the Popes, "ville sonnante" of Rabelais, has been sung by the latest of the Provencal bards, Mistral. Enter Avignon by way of the river, having drifted down the one hundred miles and more from Lyons between the banks of the mighty river, until the Rock is seen; or, if Avignon is a city afar off, read Mistral's "Poème du Rhône."

Petrarch made his discovery of Laura within the walls of Avignon, on the Good Friday of the year 1327, and immortalized her in verse. The identity of the "Socrates" of Petrarch's letters has been revealed by a manuscript in the library of the Vatican. Louis Sanctus, "Socrates," had been appointed singer in the chapel of the Cardinal de Lorraine about the time of Petrarch's migration from Italy. Louis Sanctus, or Louis de Campigne, was a Belgian, a "barbarian" in the eyes of the native of Arezzo, who wondered at such culture and learning in one to whom Italy was unknown. The Belgian's wisdom and judgment won from the author of the "Canzoniere" and his circle the name "Socrates." It is probable that the conversations which passed between Petrarch and Louis Sanctus induced the Italian, in his love of classical manuscripts, to wander to Aix-la-Chapelle and Liège in search of them. In Liège Petrarch discovered two speeches of Cicero which were unknown to him and which, with the help of a friend, he transcribed for his fellow countryman. He says that they had difficulty in finding ink in Liège, and that what they did get was of saffron color. The friendship of Petrarch and Louis Sanctus endured, in spite of Petrarch's return to Italy. He endeavored to persuade his "Socrates" to return with him, but without avail. Starting from Avignon on Nov. 20, 1347, on the 25th he was writing to his friend giving him the task of excusing and explaining his departure, taken in spite of the efforts of his patrons to prevent it. Vaucluse saw Petrarch once more in 1351. He had written to "Socrates": "When you read this letter, you will know that I am already not far from you. Do me the pleasure of coming to meet me by the fountain at Sorgue."

The Abbé Requin's claim that printing was known and practised in the city of the Popes in 1444, that is, in the year that Gutenberg left Strasbourg for Mayence, is based, he states, in a pamphlet printed by Segub's of Avignon, on some old manuscripts found by chance in notaries' offices in Avignon. Setting aside all controversial questions in connection with the genesis of the art of printing, this story of manuscripts is interesting. There are three notaries' registers which contain documents relating to the Avignon printers. The first is that of Jacques de Brioude and is dated 1446, the second is a volume of "Brief Notes of Pierre Aguihac" and contains contracts dated 1444-1446. The third is also a register of Pierre Aguihac. In the Jacques de Brioude register it is said that a certain Procope Valdfoghel, jeweler, and a native of Prague, entered into a contract on March 10, 1446, with a Jew named Davin of Caderousse, for the engraving of 27 Hebrew letters in metal, in accordance with the "art of artificial writing," an art which Valdfoghel had imparted to the Jew during the two previous years.

Together with the letters, Valdfoghel engaged himself to hand over to the Jew the necessary presses. Davin's part of the contract consisted in imparting the recipe for dyeing silk, linen and cotton tissues; scarlet, red and black, and for making stuffs green or blue in color, without rotting them. He was also to provide the wood and the metal necessary for the making of the printing types and swear never to impart his knowledge, whether directly or indirectly, to anyone. Valdfoghel lacked money and he pawned his furniture and even his clothes to Davin who appears to have been an unbending creditor. Besides Davin, Valdfoghel had also taught printing in 1444 to Girard Ferrose, a locksmith of the district of Treves, established in Avignon. They had formed a kind of trade association and lived together in a house which Ferrose had furnished. The lack of funds obliged the partners to pawn a clock belonging to Ferrose, but this was not sufficient, and Valdfoghel had to take another apprentice, George de Jardine, and for the sum of 10 and then 27 florins taught him to "write." The same conditions of secrecy were imposed on Jardine as on Davin and Ferrose, and on his side,

the master engaged himself to impart his knowledge to no one without having first obtained the permission of the two other partners in the contract. The association seems, however, to have been broken up in the same year, on Aug. 26, 1444, only to be reformed, at any rate in the case of Valdfoghel and Girard Ferrose, in April, 1446. The two printers were again living in the same house and buying together the types belonging to Manaud Vitalis. This Vitalis and his friend Arnaud de Coselhaac were both students at Avignon and had both learnt printing from Valdfoghel in 1444, and had been provided with presses. These had been loaned back to Valdfoghel, for, in July, 1444, he declares before the notary his possession of two alphabets in steel, 48 types and several other articles belonging to Vitalis, promising to return them at the first demand. The registration of the contract which bound Valdfoghel to Vitalis and Arnaud de Coselhaac has not been discovered, but there is evidence that in 1445 Vitalis, having to leave Avignon, sold his share of the materials of the association to Valdfoghel and Ferrose for the sum of 12 florins. There is a very remarkable clause in the deed of sale by which Manaud Vitalis sold out his share in the association. He is called upon by Valdfoghel to take an oath on the Scriptures, declaring that "the art of artificial writing is a real art, a very real art, possible and useful to the man who works at it and who loves it." What was the reason of this oath? Probably Valdfoghel was protecting himself against the charge of sorcery and the fires of the inquisition.

Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, a Yiddish daily of New York City, which has a huge circulation among the Russian Jewish population of New York City, and other Atlantic seaboard cities, has been cited before the authorities in Washington to show cause why his paper should not be barred from the mails. He is by far the most important journalistic figure in the Socialist ranks of the United States because of his varied ability, his long tenure of power, with its consequent increment of influence and authority, and also because of the strictly literary work in distinction from routine journalism. Thus he has just issued a novel which, by many of his race as well as by Gentile critics, is considered the most important work of his kind yet written dealing with the Jew in the United States. Mr. Cahan admits being a "pacifist," but does not admit being an opponent of any law passed by Congress or being in any way a promoter of sedition, and he affirms that it has been his special mission always to use his power with 200,000 daily purchasers of Forward to spread American ideals among them and to hasten the process of nationalization. He denies that he is a friend of the Kaiser, but admits that, until the United States entered the war, and until Russia ceased to be monarchical, he was not an ardent pro-Ally.

AUSTRALIA AND UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—One effect of the war has been to draw the Commonwealth much closer to the United States, and as a result it is probable that a representative of Australia will be sent to Washington. In the Federal Senate, in August this year, a motion by Senator Bakhaip, dealing with this matter, was agreed to. In effect the motion expressed the opinion that if the consent of the Imperial Government could be obtained, it was desirable that an official representative of Australia should be accredited to the United States Government at Washington.

Senator E. D. Millen, vice-president of the Executive Council, said that the Federal Ministry was in agreement with the proposition that the Commonwealth should be represented in America. "The war is teaching us," he said, "that our comparative isolation is gone and that no nation is big enough or strong enough to proceed on its way alone. Other nations, including the United States, are beginning to look closely at Australia and at its possibilities for trade. In the year before the war Australian exports to the United States amounted to only £2,630,000, or 6d. a head of the American population. In 1915-16 those exports were £17,650,000, or 3s. 7d. a head. The bulk of that was possibly raw material, but raw material is the most profitable thing we are turning out today. Our imports from the United States in 1913 were of the value of £9,500,000 and in 1915-16 of £15,300,000.

"Apart from the trade aspect," concluded Senator Millen, "there is what may be called a practical sentiment, for it is desirable that every nation shall have as many friends as possible."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. H. M. Murphy, Secretary for Labor, lecturing in Melbourne recently, on the subject of national efficiency, declared that not nearly enough difference was made in Australia in favor of skilled workers to induce them to increase their skill and efficiency. In the United States, he said, the skilled man received nearly double the wage of the unskilled. Mr. Murphy said that accepting the figures of Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, he found that the total number of wage earners in Australia was 1,190,990, of whom 569,000 were protected by awards and determinations. Taking the whole of Australia, the rise in the cost of living during the period 1901-16 had been 50.7 per cent, while the rise in wages for the same period had been 39.6 per cent, indicating that the worker had gone back 11.1 per cent.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Baron Rudolf von Slatin (Slatin Pasha) is an Austrian, who, for 26 years gave valuable services to Great Britain in Egypt and the Sudan. He was made Governor of Darfur by General Gordon, and up to 1914 had for a number of years held the position of British Inspector-General of the Sudan. The outbreak of the war obliged him to resign his British and Egyptian commissions and he returned to Vienna. There, however, he was able to find work in which he could be of great service to all the warring nations, and at the same time maintain his loyalty to his native country. He has devotedly directed his energies toward improving the conditions of prisoners of war in all countries, not only those in Austria, but as part of a mutual agreement between all the combatant nations, his own experiences when he was a prisoner in the hands of the Mahdi for 12 years, having given him a wide sympathy with any captives. It was through his instrumentality that Captain Stanley Wilson, M. P., who had been a prisoner in Austria for 20 months, was recently given his unconditional release.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the world-renowned pianist, who has made his home in the United States since the war opened, and has busied himself chiefly with efforts to ameliorate the condition of his fellow Poles caught in the European maelstrom, has issued an appeal to unnaturalized Poles in the United States to enlist in a Polish army for use on the battlefields of Europe. "The magnitude of our stock permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay."

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France and Flanders. He and the Polish Central Relief Committee of Chicago, which is the great Polish center of the country, have in this move the approval of the French and American governments. The recruiting and training camp already is established, and now that the formal appeal has been made it is believed that the rush of men to the ranks will be prompt and impressive. Mr. Paderewski is a native of the Province of Podolia in Russian Poland, and got much of his early training as a musician in Warsaw. His first tour was in Russia and Siberia, and this before he went to Vienna to study with Leschitzky. From the day that he made his debut in Paris, in 1889, to the present time he has commanded the praise of critics and the following of the public. American patronage and admiration have been satisfying, and quite early in his touring of the country he disclosed likings for the country and for its people that have deepened as the years have gone on. He has, so far as he could, merged his life with the best circles of "American Intellectuals," and how close they have become in certain instances, may be inferred from the revelations of the life and letters of R. W. Gilder. The United States is understood by him as it has been by few European master artists, and his interpretation some day will be memorable.

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COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau LONDON, England—The Foreign Office announces that the Mixed Indemnities Commission sitting in

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Athens to consider compensation for losses connected with the events of Dec. 1 and 2, 1916, have issued the following notice: "The claims of persons at present in Greece which have not yet been presented should be presented to the secretary-general of the commission at Athens on or before Oct. 1-14. The claims of persons outside Greece must be presented before Nov. 1-14."

POSSIBILITIES OF OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's possibilities as an oil producer are interesting two wealthy oil companies, the Vacuum Oil and the British Imperial.

The British Imperial Oil Company claims that one of its parent companies has spent £100,000 in Australia in search for oil, and the Vacuum has begun a great experiment in oil boring and prospecting in the Commonwealth, assisted by Walter A. English, an American geologist, formerly employed by the United States Government. The cost of this venture is expected to equal the figures quoted by the British Imperial.

In a statement made by the Vacuum Oil Company, it is explained that the owners of certain tracts of land in Australia have agreed to tests, and have been informed by the company that if oil is found, new companies will be formed and shares made available in the Commonwealth. In the announcement, the company says, that the discovery of oil will mean the employment of a large number of people, and the expenditure of sums of money on refineries, tanks, pipe lines, stills, barrel and casemaking plant.

Mr. English recently landed at Perth, West Australia, and will begin his tests in the Fitzgerald River country in that State, the site chosen being 140 miles from Albany. His reports will be made available from time to time for publication.

Naturally the question arises as to the possibility of success. It is known that Australia has rich deposits of oil shale, and a limited quantity of oil has been produced from shale in Tasmania. Although no natural crude petroleum has been produced, the indications are at least favorable in such places as Roma, Queensland, where natural gas has been found on boring.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister for Navy, recently informed the House of Representatives that it was proposed to expend this year £234,500 on naval bases and naval works and establishments. In the past financial year such expenditure had been £208,105. The Minister stated that £239,131 had been spent from revenue upon the Cockatoo Island dockyard during the past financial year, and it was proposed to spend £200,000 during the present financial year.

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THRIFT MONTH PROCLAIMED FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Governor Bickett Enumerates Ways in Which Farmers Can Seize Their Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Bickett of North Carolina would have the farmers of this State do seven things in order to take advantage of the opportunities now before them to improve their condition. In a proclamation setting aside the month of November as Thrift Month, the Governor says:

"In my inaugural address, and in a series of bills submitted to the General Assembly, I endeavored to make plain a purpose to make life on the farm just as profitable and just as attractive as life in town. The intensity of that purpose has deepened with the passing months, and I now call upon the farmers to make a supreme effort in this direction and to capitalize the opportunity of the hour. To this end I earnestly beseech the farmers of the State to set apart the month of November as Thrift Month, and urge every farmer to do something definite and substantial during that month that will insure to the permanent betterment of his condition in life. I suggest the following specific accomplishments and appeal to every farmer to do one or more of these things:

"1. If he be a tenant to buy, if possible, a small farm and make the first payment on the purchase price.
"2. To pay off all debts and go on a cash basis for next year.
"3. To start a savings account in some bank or credit union.
"4. To buy a cow or sow.
"5. To install home waterworks and lights.
"6. To paint his house.
"7. To set out an orchard.

"The Agricultural Department, the joint committee on agricultural work and the State Department of Education will generously cooperate with the farmers in making Thrift Month a notable month in the agricultural life of the State. I call upon the teachers in the rural schools to read this appeal to the children. Complete plans for taking a census during the first week in December will be arranged to the end that we may know at the end of the month just how many farmers have redeemed the great opportunity that now confronts them, and have preserved for their wives and children some portion of the blessings of this unparalleled year."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

IS WEAK AGAIN

Sharp Decline in Peoples Gas a Feature of the Trading in New York—Feeble Rallyies Occur, but Tone Continues Heavy

After a rather uncertain opening today, in which numerous losses were recorded, the New York stock market hardened somewhat, although net price changes from yesterday afternoon's final figures became small as a rule. United States Rubber was fairly strong. International Paper dropped off more than a point, and then rose nearly two points to 1/2 of a point above its previous closing. Delaware & Hudson, New Haven and General Motors were heavy. Marine preferred was down 3/4 at one time, but made up all of its loss. Seaboard Air Line preferred was weak. Steel common preferred 3/4, but had risen later on. It was an irregular list in New York.

The New York market continued irregular late in the first half hour. Crucible Steel dropped nearly two points and Steel common went back to its earlier lowest. Pressure was renewed as the session advanced. Stocks receded to still lower levels. The selling was attributed by some traders to the belief that some highly important and favorable developments had occurred in the Allies' activities on the western front. Success of the Allies in recent engagements, it was held, already assured an early end of the war. In any event the bears made the most of it and sold stocks heavily. The bulls had nothing to offset the news, nor the courage to stop the decline. Before midday losses of a point to two points or more were frequent. Midvale Steel touched a new low price of 47 in the early trading. Crucible, after opening unchanged at 70 1/2, dropped to 67 1/2. Columbia Gas sold off two points. United States Steel fluctuated between 106 and 105. Peoples Gas opened off 1/2 at 57 1/2 and declined more than a point further. New Haven opened off 1/2 at 28 1/2 and declined to 27 1/2 before midday. Kennecott opened off 3/4 at 36 1/2, improved to 36 1/2 and declined more than a point. Utah dropped a point to 36.

In the afternoon trading interest was attached to continued weakness in Peoples Gas, which sold down to 51. The dividend meeting of Peoples Gas is close at hand, and the action of the stock created an impression that a further reduction in the disbursements to stockholders is to be expected. Columbia Gas also was a weak feature.

CONTRACTS FOR DESTROYERS LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for the huge number of destroyers, for which an emergency appropriation of \$350,000,000 was provided recently, have all been signed, it is announced at the Navy Department. The number of destroyers contracted for and the companies to which contracts were awarded were withheld, but may be published later. The estimate was based on a plan to build at least 150 in addition to the present force.

It is known that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Massachusetts will construct 40 destroyers and Union Iron Works of San Francisco the same number.

CAST IRON PIPE PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Large manufacturers of cast iron pipe have reduced prices \$15 per ton from prices current several weeks ago. The base price is now \$50 per ton at northern foundries and \$45 at southern shops for six-inch sizes. Highest prices touched on upward movement were \$64 per ton in the North and \$60 in the South.

The reduction has been made voluntarily by manufacturers in conformity with cooperative price established for pig iron by the Government and pig iron producers.

NEW STEEL MILL

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has started its new 12-inch mill, which has a capacity of about 10,000 tons per month.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight; moderate northeast winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, with heavy frost in exposed places; Wednesday partly cloudy.

For Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight, with heavy frost in interior; Wednesday, fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
12 noon: 48
10 p.m.: 48

IN OTHER CITIES
Albany: 48
Buffalo: 48
Chicago: 48
Cincinnati: 48
Cleveland: 48
Detroit: 48
Houston: 48
Los Angeles: 48
Miami: 48
New Orleans: 48
New York: 48
Philadelphia: 48
Portland: 48
San Francisco: 48
Seattle: 48
St. Louis: 48
Washington: 48

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	60
Alaska Ind.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	22	22	22	22
Allis-Chalm pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Am Ag Chem.	84 1/2	85	84	84
Am B Sugar.	13	13	13	13
Am Can.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf.	100	100	100	100
Am Car Fy.	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
A Car Fy pf.	109	109	109	109
Am Express.	90	90	90	90
Am H & L pf.	54	54	53	53
Am Ice Sec.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Int Corp.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48
Am Linsend.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lins'd pf.	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Smeltg.	92 1/2	93 1/2	91	91 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	107	107	107	107
Am Steel Fy.	63	63	62	62
Am Sugar.	107	107	106	106
Am Tel & Tel.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Woolen.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am Wool pf.	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Zinc.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Anaconda.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Atchison pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
At Gulf.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100	100
At Gulf pf.	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Bald Loco.	59	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
B & O pf.	65	65	65	65
Barrett Cos.	58	58	58	58
Batoplas.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Brook R T.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Burns Bros.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Butte & Sup.	21	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Pac Corp.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Cal Petrol.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	71	71	71	71
Can Pacific.	150	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Ct Leather.	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
C Leather pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Cer de Pas.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chan Motor.	73	73	73	73
Ches & Ohio.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
CM & St Paul.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
CM & St P pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chir 16 & Paets.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chir 16 pf.	51	51	50	50
Chir 17 & W.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chir 17 West.	9	9	9	9
C & G West pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chir 17 N.W.	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Chu Peabody.	62	62	62	62
Chu Fuel.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chu Gas & El.	37 1/2	37 1/2	35	35
Chu South.	24	24	24	24
Chu Gas.	100	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
Corn Prod.	29 1/2	30	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Corn Steel.	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	94	94	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cub-Am Sug.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cuban C S pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Cub & Huds.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Denver pf.	14	14	14	14
Domes Min.	8	8	8	8
D S & A pf.	6	6	6	6
Erie.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
E M & S pf.	40	40	40	40
Gas W & W.	35	36	34	34
Gen Electric.	136 1/2	138	136	136
Gen Motors N.	94 1/2	97	93 1/2	96
Gen Motors pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Granby Min.	78	78	78	78
Int Nor Ore.	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Nor pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Int Nor pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Int Gulf States.	53 1/2	53 1/2	51	51
Int N.J.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108
Int & Bar Car.	35	35	34	34
Int Central.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int Inspiration.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int Con Cor.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27	27	26	26
Int Mer Mar pf.	84 1/2	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
Int Nickel C.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Int Paper.	22	24 1/2	22	24 1/2
Int Paper pf.	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int City So.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Kelley Tires.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Int Kenne Cop.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Int L Steel.	80	79	79	79
Int Lee R T Cl.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Int E & W pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Leigh Val.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Maxwell pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Maxwell 2 pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Int Gas Petrol.	61 1/2	62 1/2	60	60
Int Miami.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Int Midvale St.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int S L New.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int K & T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int Pacific pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Power.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Int C S pf.	103	103	103	103
Int at Condu.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int at Enamel.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int at Con.	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int at Con.	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Int at Dock.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int at N H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int at W.	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Int at Am.	50	50	49	49
Int at Pac.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Int at C.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int at Fuel.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int at W.	20	20	20	20

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON SHOE MARKET FIRM

Non-Business Now Going on Locally, With Fair Number of Buyers Placing Orders by Mail—Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The increased activity recently reported in the Boston shoe market is looking up well, and though there is no indication of a boom, the situation is better than it was a few weeks ago. The market is now showing a fair number of buyers in the market, and these are placing orders, and the mail is no small source from which to draw a season's business.

There is a fair number of buyers in the market, and these are placing orders, and the mail is no small source from which to draw a season's business.

Good reports come from the road, and they are better. They are better from the former fall business of 1916. The shoe trade is steadily increasing, more especially in the women's line, perhaps than in any of the heavier grades.

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LONDON MONEY IS IN DEMAND

Home Trade Demands for Bank Accommodation Are Greater—Market Is Discussing Future Government War Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England, During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, the demand for money has been perceptibly stronger, and for some reason which is not entirely clear, the supply of floating credit has been less plentiful than for some months.

The opinion was advanced that applications for treasury bills had been flowing into the Treasury on an unusually large scale, but the publication of the exchequer usual weekly accounts exploded this conjecture.

The market advances several explanations for the harder monetary conditions, chief among them being the prevailing steadiness of rates in the United States and some further withdrawal of American balances from the European side of the Atlantic, probably in connection with America's loan operations both internally and externally.

It is also pointed out that the demand for bank accommodation are on an increasing scale, due to the heavy excess profits tax compelling manufacturers and others to seek more extended accommodation from their bankers.

The discount market has been a harder complexion in sympathy with the general trend of money rates, although the quotation for three months' fine paper is still marked at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent.

Short figures have been usually 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent for weekly accommodation.

The market is again discussing the possibility of future government war loan operations, and although there is no official intimation on the subject, market opinion seems generally to take the view that a method of daily borrowing, in the shape of some short-term bond will be resorted to, rather than any loan issue on a gigantic scale.

Although the Bank of England ratio of reserves to liabilities has decreased from 19.61 per cent to 19.23 per cent during the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 19, the bullion stock has received an additional £489,000 of the yellow metal, which has raised the bank's holding of gold to a level equal with that of early July.

The expansion in the note circulation of £132,000 brought the addition to the reserve down to £357,000. The item "other securities" registers an increase of £4,312,000 and "other deposits" marked an advance of £6,890,000.

Public deposits are £1,825,000 lower. The exchequer revenue and expenditure statement for the week ending Sept. 15, shows the smallest amount of receipts for any week in the current fiscal year, the total being only £6,553,000, of which £2,788,000 was contributed by the excess profits tax.

Expenditure amounted to more than £6,000,000 daily at £4,944,000, slightly more than £41,000,000 of which was in respect of outgoings on account of votes of credit. The opinion is advanced in some quarters that the reduction in expenditure as compared with budget estimates is possibly due to smaller advances to allies and to the fact that the Government has been disposing of some of its stock of saleable commodities which were purchased earlier in the year.

Last week's deposit of £37,391,000 was covered by £34,610,000 of net borrowings and £2,782,000 were taken from the exchequer cash balances. Treasury bill sales brought in £11,472,000 and a further £19,794,000 is shown on the receipts side of the accounts under the heading of "other debt" and is taken to represent further loans by the United States.

Exchequer bonds sales at £2,943,000 were somewhat better and war savings certificates brought in £750,000. The price of silver continues to soar, the quotation rising to 55d. during the week under review. It was as far back as 1878 when a similar level was reached for silver. The condition of the market is so uncertain that authorities are reticent about making any statements as to the outlook in the near or distant future.

The factors governing the situation have an added uncertainty, owing to the fact that the United States Government's intentions as regards restricting the export of the metal have not yet been definitely stated.

On the Royal Exchange foreign exchange quotations have fluctuated within smaller margins than was the case a week ago. The ruble has been steadier and the foreign exchange position seems to have somewhat improved. Madrid is, perhaps, an exception, as the quotation has moved further against London from 21.20 to 20.70.

The improved tone of the news from Russia has imparted a more cheerful aspect to the general feeling of the stock exchange. The various departments of the house are at present somewhat quick to respond to such hopeful auguries as the speech made recently by General Smuts, and the formation of the new Painlevé Ministry in France. In addition to this the undoubted success of the British push has also contributed its share to the confident atmosphere, in which both the mining and rubber share have participated.

LEADER IN OIL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Geological Survey gives production of petroleum in United States in 1916 as 300,767,158 barrels of 42 gallons each, or approximately 65 per cent of world's production. Next in production was Russia, with 72,801,110 barrels, and Mexico was third, with 39,718,402 barrels.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCE

New York exports in August were \$155,576,612, and for eight months \$1,161,704,957.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. IS BREAKING RECORD

Gross Sales Reaching New High Levels, and Net Profits for Stock Greater Than Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

United States Rubber is having in 1917 the greatest prosperity in its history. Not only are gross sales establishing new high records, but the figures of net profits for the stock break all former records.

In the six months to June 30 United States Rubber realized net profits above all interest charges and after setting aside \$500,000 for excess war profits of \$7,239,966.

This is at the annual rate of \$14,499,932. It requires only \$4,500,000 to pay the 8 per cent dividend on the approximately \$50,000,000 of first preferred stock. The second preferred issue is down to only \$103,000, so that its dividend requirements are so small as to be negligible in a general calculation.

In short in the half year to June 30 United States Rubber earned a balance of \$3,500,000 common at the rate of \$9.69,000 per annum, a sum equal to more than 25 per cent of this year's net profits.

It is also pointed out that the demand for bank accommodation are on an increasing scale, due to the heavy excess profits tax compelling manufacturers and others to seek more extended accommodation from their bankers.

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EARNINGS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Considerable Encouragement in Showing for August Because of Expansion in Gross Though Net Smaller Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The August statement of earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road was a somewhat better exhibit than the statement for July. Like all other monthly statements of the current year, however, in the face of a substantial increase in gross the net earnings were somewhat smaller than for August of last year.

Despite this showing there is, nevertheless, considerable encouragement in the latest monthly showing. This encouragement is found in the fact that the gross earnings showed a larger expansion in August than in July, not only in amount but in percentage.

The total gross gain in August amounted to \$451,139, or 6.3 per cent, compared with an increase of \$327,299, or 4.7 per cent, in July.

Of more importance, however, than the larger increase in gross is the fact that the net operating income decreased \$35,277, or 22.9 per cent, compared with a decline in this item during July of \$91,385, or 35.2 per cent.

If the system has done as well in September in checking the decline in net earnings, then the current net earnings should result in as large a total as they were last year in October and September. This will be commendable from the fact that net has shown a steady decrease throughout the year, but as the gross revenue has increased nearly \$3,450,000 to the end of August, it is clear that the company's expenses are still out of proportion to the gross.

That the New Haven has done better in September is probable as a part of the rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last spring did not take effect until September, and this additional increase means an expansion in earnings at the rate of \$1,500,000 per annum.

Besides this plans are under way to ask for an increase in passenger rates of one-quarter of a cent a mile. This will add \$3,000,000 a year to the passenger revenue. As about 50 per cent of the New Haven's revenue consists of passenger traffic, any increase in rates in this department means considerable.

Despite the unfavorable showing of earnings during the current year, the New Haven, taken from its own record, is not in a bad way. The company will show a balance sufficiently large this year, after all interest charges to meet the requirements of a normal financial situation, but the disturbed condition of the money market causes the standing of the company to look threatening.

Six months must yet pass before the \$45,000,000 notes come due and there is reason to believe that before April 15, 1918, the company's improvement in net revenue will be such that a 7 per cent preferred stock will look more attractive than such an issue would in the present situation. If it does not look attractive at par then arrangements might be made to offer the stock below par and make up the discount in future years from earnings as is done in the case of bonds issued under par.

Now that the law has passed, it is possible to get a little closer idea of what this tax will mean to the Gulf system.

On the assumption that the company has between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 of invested capital without including bonds of its subsidiaries, it may be calculated that the excess profits tax will run less than \$4,500,000.

As a matter of fact it is impossible to get exact figures of what the tax will amount to for the reason that the Gulf system is composed of five or six major steamship subsidiaries and probably as many more minor companies, including terminal properties. The tax must be computed on each subsidiary independently. The parent company itself will have no excess profit tax to pay on the dividends it receives from its subsidiaries, and its tax on earnings of steamers and property which it directly owns will be a few hundred thousand dollars only.

However, the probabilities are very strong that the Gulf will be able to save from \$500,000 to \$750,000 out of the amount which it has been setting aside for the tax. This means an amount equal to between \$3 and \$5 per share on the common.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining 860
Buckeye Pipe Line 91
Illinois Pipe Line 210
Indiana Pipe Line 96
Midwest 138
Ohio Oil 335
Prairie Oil & Gas 495
Prairie Pipe 255
South Penn Oil 285
Standard Oil, California 227
Indiana 315
Kentucky 369
New Jersey 505
New York 251
Union Tank Line 92

GOOD YEAR FOR THE NATIONAL ENAMELING CO.

Shutting Off of Imports From Austria Enables the Company to Enjoy Larger Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Recent strength in the shares of the National Enameling & Stamping Company is said to be due to the somewhat belated recognition of the prosperity which the company has been enjoying this year. Tuesday the stock sold at 44 1/2, and compares with the highest price at which the stock sold at this year of 43 1/2. In February it sold at 24.

In 1914 National Enameling & Stamping Company was unable to show any earnings on its common stock, but since that year a revolution in so far as earnings are concerned, has taken place. This has been largely due to the European war and the shutting off of imports from Austria, thus putting an end to competition from that source.

As a result in 1915 the company was able to show share earnings of 2 1/2 per cent after allowing for the full per cent preferred dividend. The best month earned on the common stock last year, in previous records, was in January, when the net operating income decreased \$35,277, or 22.9 per cent, compared with a decline in this item during July of \$91,385, or 35.2 per cent.

If the system has done as well in September in checking the decline in net earnings, then the current net earnings should result in as large a total as they were last year in October and September. This will be commendable from the fact that net has shown a steady decrease throughout the year, but as the gross revenue has increased nearly \$3,450,000 to the end of August, it is clear that the company's expenses are still out of proportion to the gross.

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South Penn Oil 285
Standard Oil, California 227
Indiana 315
Kentucky 369
New Jersey 505
New York 251
Union Tank Line 92

LIBERTY BONDS MAY SOON SELL AT A PREMIUM

History of Every Bond That Has Been Put Out by United States Government in Recent Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

A study of statistics should convince any one that, when this war is over, the new 4 per cent Liberty bonds will go to a premium, says the Financial and Investment Chronicle of Milwaukee. This is the history of every bond put out by our Government in recent years. Our 5's, issued in 1909, due in 1935, reached a price of 117 in 1913. Our 4 1/2's, issued in 1910, due in 1935, were readily sold on the market in 1911 and 1912 at 116 1/2, and at no time touched a point as low as par.

Our 4's issued in 1917, due in 1945, reached 125 1/2 in 1917. Our present 4's, issued in 1918, due in 1945, have commanded a price as high as 135, never selling at any time lower than 110. Is there any reason why, a few years from now the Liberty 4's should not follow the path of their predecessors and sell at a handsome premium?

There is only one reason why this may never happen. Should the Treasury in this war and remain a serious menace to the integrity of the United States, then the Liberty bonds will be at a discount instead of at a premium.

Some of the obvious advantages to be derived by the purchaser of Liberty bonds, whether in small or large amounts, are:

First, they are acceptable at any banking institution as collateral on a basis better than that accorded to bonds of other classes.

Second, they are, and will continue to be, as liquid, almost, as currency. They are already accepted as cash in many stores for the purchase of ordinary commodities, and can be disposed of at any time, on short notice, for cash at the market, and, in all probability, the market will be above par, increasing as years go by.

Third, the world offers no security that is safer than the obligations of the United States.

Fourth, they may be purchased in small denominations.

Fifth, they appeal to the patriotism of every true American; to millions of men and to men of millions.

CANADIAN CITY BOND SALES LIGHT

Municipal bond sales in Canada for September, as compiled by the Monetary Times, Toronto, were \$440,268, compared with \$4,637,836 in August and \$980,135 for September of last year. Last month's sales made lowest total of year, with two exceptions of March and April. High record of August last was made up largely of a substantial sum of Ontario sales and additional \$1,000,000 of Greater Winnipeg Water District bonds.

CANADA'S LOAN CAMPAIGN

Campaign for the \$150,000,000 Victory Loan will begin in Canada next month and will run three weeks. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, will supervise the campaign from Ottawa.

Every American Citizen

will be affected at once by the new War Revenue Law which has just been signed by the President.

Copies of the text of the law may be obtained at all our offices or will be mailed on request.

Old Colony Trust Company

17 Court Street
52 Temple Place 222 Boylston Street
Boston

AGRICULTURAL SECURITIES

WE OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE

\$900,000

OCHOCO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

(A Municipal District)

CROOK COUNTY—OREGON

SERIAL GOLD \$1.00 COUPON BONDS

Dated July 1st, 1917; denominations of \$1,000 and \$500; principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold at the office of the County Treasurer of Crook County, Oregon, or at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon in New York City. Due serially, 1925 to 1930.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and Declaration Thereunder

The laws of the State of Oregon require that a Commission, composed of the State Engineer, State Superintendent of Banks and the Attorney General, shall make a complete investigation of the District, including general feasibility, water supply, nature of the soil, and adaptability to irrigation; the market value of the land and works, and may then, upon the results of the investigation being satisfactory, order the bonds certified in an amount not exceeding fifty per cent of the aggregate market value of these lands and works as a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR Savings Banks, Commercial Banks, Trust Companies, Trust Funds and State School Funds, and as LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE to secure Deposits of State, County and City Funds in Oregon Banks.

Each Bond of this issue bears the certification and seal of this Commission. Legality approved by Messrs. Teal, Minor & Winfree of Portland, and by Messrs. Goodfellow, Ellis, Nease & Orlick of San Francisco.

This is an absolute first class lien on high grade agricultural lands, taking precedence over loans made by the Federal Land Bank. The laws of the State of Oregon covering the development of irrigation for agricultural lands are conceded to be the best of their type. They provide that taxes for the payment of principal and interest shall be assessed, levied, collected and accounted for by the County officials, "in the same manner as other municipal taxes, and the collection thereof enforced in the same manner as all other taxes of the County."

YIELDING SIX PER CENT
Detailed Circular on Request

STEPHENS & COMPANY
Union Building
SAN DIEGO—CALIFORNIA
San Francisco—Los Angeles

CLARK, KENDALL & COMPANY
Northwestern Bank Building
PORTLAND—OREGON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WORLD SERIES
GAME CANCELED

Third Contest Between the Chicago Americans and New York Nationals at Polo Grounds Is Postponed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owing to adverse conditions the third world series game between the Chicago Americans and New York Nationals scheduled to take place at the Polo Grounds this afternoon was called off and will be played in this city tomorrow afternoon. This also means that the fourth game scheduled for tomorrow, will be played here Thursday and Friday's game originally scheduled for Chicago Oct. 12, provided a fifth game is necessary, will be played Saturday instead of Friday.

BRIGHTON HIGH
SCHOOL ELEVEN
SHOWS PROMISE

Prospects Are Bright in Spite of a First-Game Defeat—Plays Belmont Tomorrow Afternoon

Coach Thomas Scanlon is working hard preparing his Brighton High School football eleven for the game with Belmont High School at Belmont tomorrow afternoon, and correcting the mistakes brought out in the game with Country Day School, which Brighton lost by the score of 6 to 0. The Brighton boys held well in the line, and the backfield worked well against the strong private-school eleven, although they were scored on, and Coach Scanlon thinks that his boys will be able to hold their own against the Belmont team.

In spite of the fact that the team dropped the first game of the season, the supporters of the eleven are enthusiastic over its prospects this fall, and the whole school is standing back of the football players. The candidates for the team have been working hard now for over a month, and the loss of the game to Country Day School brought out a number of mistakes better than any practice could. When these are corrected, the team should be as smooth a working combination as there is in Greater Boston.

George Fuller, last year's quarterback, is captaining the team this fall, and playing his old position. This gives the team an advantage in having a pilot who knows the game as well as any schoolboy in the State, and who has had a lot of experience. If necessary he can also put up an excellent game at the end of the line, as he has plenty of speed to make up for what he may lack in weight.

The veterans, G. E. Elliott, R. P. Delaney, Charles Fagen and James McKenna are all back in their regular places in the line, and they form a combination that is very strong on the defensive. There are a number of promising new men out this fall for the line positions, among them Ralph Condon, who played right end with McKenna against Country Day; P. Mahoff, guard; James Mahoney at center; and J. E. McCloskey, a tackle. The four veterans can be shifted around, as they play any of the line positions, and the new men used where they show the best strength.

With Captain Fuller in the backfield are two halfbacks who have had some experience and who seem to have a lot of natural football ability. They are a little light for the positions; but they make up for this to a large extent with their speed and their ability to dodge a tackle. They are Raymond Duffie and John O'Brien. A. K. Marcey at fullback is also showing a fine game.

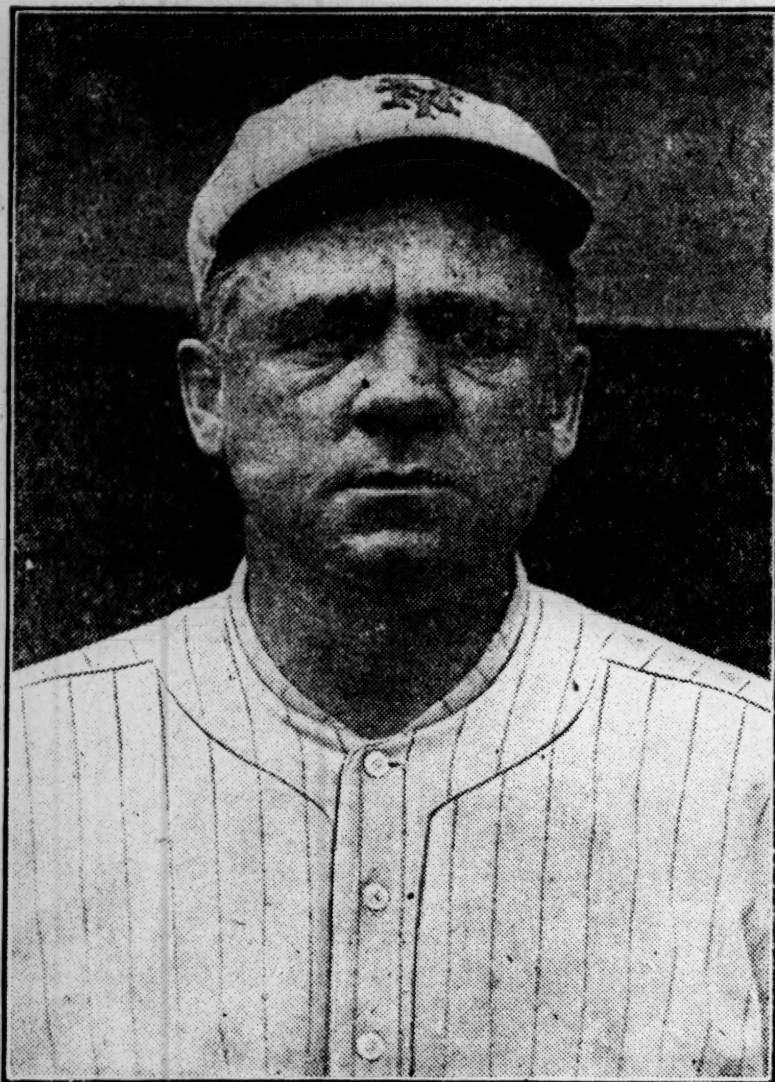
Following tomorrow's game with Belmont, Brighton has three more dates scheduled for this month. Watertown will be played at Watertown Oct. 19, and on Oct. 29 the Brighton team will go to Hyde Park. The other date, Oct. 24, is still open. West Roxbury will be played Nov. 9 at Brighton, and South Boston comes to Brighton Nov. 23. East Boston will be played Nov. 29 and the Nov. 16 date is still open.

PENN STATE GETS
SHORT PRACTICE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Defects in Penn State's play against Gettysburg were corrected by the coaches Monday afternoon in a short practice period. Coach Harlow told the linemen of their mistakes, while Ben Scott showed up the weakness of the backs. Most criticism was aimed at the ineffective interference given the man carrying the ball. Coach Harlow gave the entire squad a long drill at the dummy, instructing the players in the proper way to take out tacklers. Peter Maute, captain of Penn State's undefeated 1917 team, was on the field. He will assist coaching the kickers and backs for a week.

Some of the regulars who did not play in Saturday's game scrimmaged against the second freshman eleven for a short time. Ullery, quarterback on the freshman track team last spring, got away for a touchdown after intercepting a forward pass.

MISS GALLIGAN WINS TITLE
SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Miss Claire Galligan of New York won the half-mile open-water national championship swimming race here for women Monday. Miss Galligan's time for the distance was 15m. 34s.



Manager J. J. McGraw, New York National baseball club

BROWN FOOTBALL
SQUAD IS GIVEN
HARD PRACTICE

Scrimmage Ends Workout on Andrews Field—Regulars Go Through Seconds at Will

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A scrimmage lasting 35 minutes Monday made work-out on Andrews Field one of the hardest put before the Brown University football team this fall. The men were kept at it from the minute they reported until dark. Those few regulars who arrived on the field late by reason of having had classes were given an hour's work.

No regular scrimmage was held, but Coach Robinson simply set the two eleven against each other and let them go to it. Hit or miss.

The seconds could do nothing with the first-string backs, Coulter, Gordon, Brooks and Kittredge breaking through repeatedly, only to be called back by the coach for further practice. Gordon again showed skill in running with the ball and dropped a field goal from the 38-yard line. Kittredge as a line plunger and Coulter and Brooks as broken-field runners broke the second team defense almost at will.

Huggins drove the team at quarter during the long signal practice which preceded the scrimmaging and was then forced to leave on account of classes. His place was taken by Coulter, who remained in the quarterback position the rest of the afternoon.

Two new men put in their appearance, Spencer and Young, the former being a junior and the latter a freshman. Young comes from the Maine Central High School with a good reputation as end and halfback.

PRINCETON HAS
MANY ATHLETES
IN WAR SERVICE

Over 90 Per Cent of Men Prominent Last Year Are Now in Some Branch of Active Work

PRINCETON, N. J.—Over 90 per cent of the men who last year were prominent in Princeton University athletics are now in some branch of active service, says the Princetonian. This includes 15 members of the 1916 football squad and six captains of varsity teams.

Chief credit for the success of undergraduates in securing commissions at the various officers training camps is due to the efficient and helpful work of Colonel Heintzelman, who instructed the three classes of intensive training held in Princeton last spring.

Following is the list of last year's more prominent athletes whose branch of service is definitely known: K. L. Ames '17, coast patrol; A. C. Brown '17, Newport; C. H. Burchenal '17, Ft. Hamilton, R. O. T. C.; E. H. Driggs '17, O. R. C.; Rudolf Eberstadt '17, Newport; J. E. Eddy '17, O. R. C.; G. W. Funk '17, Ft. Sheridan, R. O. T. C.; R. G. Gennert '17, Newport; C. H. Haas '17, Newport; C. V. R. Halsey '18, instructor in infantry drill in aviation school; C. C. Higley '17, Ft. Meyer, R. O. T. C.; F. T. Hogg '17, Newport; H. B. Hoskins '17, O. R. C. field artillery; C. H. Latrobe '17, O. R. C.; P. B. Lee '18, Ft. Meyer, R. O. T. C.; C. W. McGraw '19, Ft. Meyer; P. B. Matlock '19, lieutenant, U. S. A.; W. B. Moore '17, United States Marines; D. Paulson '17, mosquito fleet; W. H. Schoen '17, Ft. Meyer; H. W. Warden '18, O. R. C.; M. O. Wilson '18, Ft. Madison, R. O. T. C.; D. W. Tibbott '17, Newport; J. B. Wiss '17, O. R. C.

WASHINGTON TO
HAVE ATHLETICS

Competition to Be Reopened at the University This Year and Work Is Well Under Way in Formation of Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington University has decided to reopen athletic contests in the school this season after having barred them last spring because of the war. As the first step in the resumption of athletics, a football team is being organized and the candidates are being put through a heavy series of drills each afternoon. Sometimes night practice is held by means of a searchlight, the rays of which are directed upon the field.

With the first game of the season scheduled Oct. 12 against Lombard College, Coach Richard Rutherford says he must hurry in order to get his men into trim. Thus far 26 candidates have shown up for practice, but 21 of these are new at the game. Five of them have played previously with Washington University.

Coach Rutherford will not make any predictions at present for the season. He says it is too early for him to forecast the strength of his team. He is far yet from having selected his lineup for the first game. Coach Rutherford, who came from the University of Nebraska, where he was assistant football coach last year, is developing the open style of play. He says that Dr. Williams, the Minnesota coach, is the greatest coach in the United States and is an advocate of the open game.

Coach Rutherford will have an opportunity to try the Williams style of football because he will have a light backfield and cannot resort to the other game. Emphy Benway '18, last year's quarterback, is being tried out this year at half. Although he is a trifle light, he seems elusive and fast. Frank Rowan '18, former star on a St. Louis High School team, is being developed as a punter. Rowan, last year, was the best punter in the City Interscholastic League. Fred Foelsch '19, who played on last fall's team, probably will play fullback this season. Kling '18 is captain of this year's team. This is his third year at football at Washington University. Last year he played right end most of the season.

The men who have reported thus far for a tryout on the team are: Captain Kling '18, Richard Kramer '19, George Berger '20, Everett Brooks '19, Andrew Kurrus '18, Loren Newport '19, Fred Nobbe '20, John Grossman '18, Fred Foelsch '19, Frank Rowan '18, Herbert Bryant '19, David Werner '18, Alfred Roth '19, Emphy Benway '18, Jennings Rowley '20, Albert Marquard '19, Harry Vosburgh '20, Clarence Hastings '19, William Perry '19, Jasper Van Horn '19, Gilbert Meyer '20, Henry Smith '20, Fred Dreimeyer '19, and Alfred Jacks '20. Of these men Foelsch, Kling, Kurrus, Grossman and Benway have had previous experience on the team.

The following schedule of games has been arranged: Oct. 12, Lombard College, here; 20, Kansas A. C. at Manhattan, Kan.; 27, Rose P. I. at Washington University; Nov. 3, Rolla, Mo., here; 10, Drake at Des Moines, 17, Missouri University, here; 27, St. Louis University.

COACH EUSTIS OF
N. Y. UNIVERSITY
IN WAR SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coach Eustis, who has been guiding the fortunes of the New York University football eleven since the beginning of the season, has been called to the aviation service of the United States.

Despite the fact that the Violets have now lost both the majority of its stars and the head coach of its team, the football schedule will be played through. Hopes for the future of the eleven will now centre in the coaching of Eustis' assistant, Frank Wall.

Saturday is an open date in the football schedule, which the management is trying to fill. The most likely opponent will be Rensselaer, which team defeated the Violets last Saturday at Troy.

Gillon, end, and Wurth, halfback, were kept out of the game last Saturday. Hammerslag and Groeper are on the ineligible list. It is expected that all these men will be ready to play Saturday.

CLEVELAND WINS
SHUT-OUT GAME

STANDING OF CLUBS

Club	W	L	P	C
Cincinnati Nationals	3	1	1	750
Cleveland Americans	1	3	2	250

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Americans, by defeating the Cincinnati Nationals here Monday 8 to 0, still have an outside chance to win the major league championship of Ohio.

Heavy hitting off Toney, who won from Cleveland in the opening game at Cincinnati last week, defeated Cincinnati. Toney was replaced in the third by Regan, who was not very effective, five runs being scored off him. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 1 3 8 16 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 3
Batteries—Klepper and O'Neill; Toney, Regan and Wingo, Smith.

PICKUPS

Today finds the White Sox and Giants renewing their world series battle at the Polo Grounds, New York. With a two-game lead, the White Sox are now prime favorites to win the series.

The Philadelphia Athletics hold the record of having scored the greatest number of runs in one world series game. In 1911 they defeated the New York Giants in the final game of that series, 13 to 2.

When the Chicago White Sox defeated the New York Giants 7 to 2, they scored more runs than any other team had scored in a world series since the Boston Braves defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in 1914 by a score of 7 to 1.

The Providence Club of the National League is officially credited with having won the first world baseball championship back in 1884 when it defeated the Metropolitans of New York, champions of the American Association, three straight games.

In two of the 13 world series which have been played since 1903 there have been contests which went to extra innings. This was in 1912 when the Boston Red Sox won the title from the New York Giants and in 1911 when the Philadelphia Athletics won the title from the New York Giants.

There have been only seven extra-inning games in the world series battles since 1903 and only two of them failed to bring a victor. In 1912 the Boston Red Sox and New York Giants battled to an 11-inning, 6-to-6 tie, and in 1907 the Chicago Cubs and Detroit Tigers battled to a 13-inning, 3-to-3 tie. The other extra-inning games resulted in final decisions. In 1916 Boston defeated Brooklyn in 14 innings by a score of 2 to 1. In 1914 the Boston Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in 12 innings by a score of 5 to 4. In 1912 the Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Giants in 10 innings by a score of 3 to 2. In 1911 the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the New York Giants in 11 innings by a score of 3 to 2 and the New York Giants defeated the Athletics in the same series in 10 innings by a score of 4 to 3.

METROPOLITAN
CROSS-COUNTRY
MEN WILL RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union have announced that plans have been completed for a novice cross-country race to be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Oct. 28. This step has been taken as a means of creating interest in the cross-country sport, and to develop new competitors to fill the gap caused by the enlistment for war service of many of the district's star cross-country runners.

The race will take the starters once over the national championship cross-country course, with the finish on the track being laid out at the new Van Cortlandt Park Stadium, now in the final stages of construction. This course will give the runners a total of about four miles, and at this distance it is expected that a considerable number of athletes will answer the call for starters. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be distributed among the first, second, and third runners to finish the race, with a loving cup as a team prize.

President F. W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association has appointed the following committee to conduct the event: Louis Merz, Mohawk A. C., chairman; James McInerney, Bronx Athletic League; J. F. O'Connor, Yorkville Athletic League; G. D. Creed, Harlem Athletic League; Frank Casanova, Long Island Athletic League; Harry Hyman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.; William Chambers, Jersey Harriers A. A.; James Lea, Mercury A. C.; A. Aro, Brooklyn A. A.; Frank Foran, Ozanam Association, and P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C.

The cross-country runners put in a very strenuous afternoon yesterday, when special attention was paid to speed. The work began with five moderately fast laps, and one lap at almost full speed around the Stadium track. A two-mile walk and some sprints followed, and after two more laps around the Stadium track the afternoon's work-out ended.

WESLEYAN TEAM
WILL SCRIMMAGE
WITH FRESHMEN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Coach Fauer started in Monday to correct the imperfections which the Rhode Island College game showed up in the Wesleyan University team. Fumbling and a lack of snap and head-work back of the line, with inability to work any successful forward passes, characterized the Wesleyan plays.

Scrimmaging with the strong freshman team is to mark the work this week. K. V. Dixon in the backfield is out of the game, but otherwise the men are in fine condition. With the election of Woolley as captain, which took place after the game last Saturday, the team now has a leader and the men are working hard for the game with Stevens Institute, which is to be played here next Saturday.

It is a coincidence that Wesleyan and Rhode Island have tied three years in succession now. In 1915 each team made 14 points, last year each scored three points and Saturday neither was able to score.

LIGHT WORK FOR INDIANS
CARLISLE, Pa.—Coach Harris put the Carlisle Indian School football candidates through light limbering-up exercises at Monday afternoon's practice. Particular attention was paid to the forward pass in preparation for what is expected to be one of the hardest games of the season against West Virginia at Morgantown on Saturday.

LeRoy, Tibbets, Charles Walker and Miles practiced place kicking.

GAMES ARRANGED
FOR THE HARVARD
FOOTBALL TEAM

Crimson Meets Bumkin Island Sailors' Eleven Saturday in First Game in the Stadium

Harvard's informal varsity football eleven will play its first game in the Stadium, Soldiers Field, next Saturday afternoon when it meets an eleven composed of sailors from Bumkin Island. This team has a number of former college stars in its lineup and will no doubt give the Crimson fine competition. Several other games have been arranged for the Crimson with military and naval teams.

Oct. 27 the informals will play at Ayer the Depot Brigade team of Camp Devens. Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, has been coaching his team, and has a limitless supply of material from which to select his eleven. There is also a possibility that the Newport Naval Reserves, led by C. R. Black Jr., the Yale 1916 captain, will be played in the Stadium Nov. 10.

The status of W. B. Snow '18, F. C. Church '20 and R. G. Stone '20, who are leaving the university to enter the Cadet School of Ensigns, in respect to the informal team has not been definitely settled. While it is doubtful if they will be able to continue playing, still the fact that only army and navy teams are to be played, and therefore, no special eligibility rules need be followed, may leave a loophole that will allow them to stay with the team.

There are four varsity and six freshman crews rowing from the Newell Boathouse. The candidates from the upper classes will soon be placed in graded crews. The two highest will be designated as the Elliot and Thayer Club crews and will race in a regatta after three or four weeks of training. F. B. Whitman '19 and Francis Parkman '19 have been chosen captains. The other eight will also race for suitable trophies at the fall regatta.

The freshmen will be placed in crews according to their ability and, after two weeks, two eights will be held for winter training and the rest divided into dormitory crews. The latter will race in the usual regatta, and the winning oarsmen will receive medals.

The varsity baseball team will play a Y. M. C. A. team composed of naval reservists from Commonwealth Pier at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Coach Duffy has expressed himself as being well satisfied with the caliber of the man who have reported but wants more of them. The work is progressing and games are played daily under direction of the coach.

Although no meets have been definitely arranged, it is certain that there will be several for both freshman and informal varsity cross-country teams. For the latter, the management is arranging races with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Naval Radio School and a team from the naval reserves in Boston. For the 1921 team, meets are being planned with Phillips Andover Academy, Providence Technical High School, Wakefield High School and Worcester Academy. A meet with the Yale freshman team is desired, but whether or not it can be arranged is uncertain. Exact dates for these meets will not be decided upon for a few days at least. War conditions have made it impossible for the long-distance men to get into shape as early this year as formerly, and no meets can be held until the men are ready for them.

The cross-country runners put in a very strenuous afternoon yesterday, when special attention was paid to speed. The work began with five moderately fast laps, and one lap at almost full speed around the Stadium track. A two-mile walk and some sprints followed, and after two more laps around the Stadium track the afternoon's work-out ended.

BROOKLYN CLUB
STARTS FUND FOR
ITS SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has announced a fund has been started in behalf of its members called into war service. C. H. Ebbetts, president of the club, donated \$50 and the members of the team subscribed \$1500. Exhibition games will be played and with the net proceeds necessities and luxuries will be purchased.

The club management announced that members in the fighting ranks next season will receive half pay and that if any player is incapacitated from future baseball service he will be given a position which will enable him to earn money.

Leon Cadore, pitcher, left Monday with 730 other drafted men for the national army camp at Yaphank, N. Y., and Miljus and Sherrod Smith, pitchers, will leave with other contingents soon. Cadore's team mates presented him with a gold wrist watch.

CROSS-COUNTRY
TEAM FOR TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach Connor of the Tufts College track team gave his men their first cross-country drill Monday afternoon, when the squad was sent for a three-mile trot along the Medford Boulevard.

The cross-country team, which is being developed from new material, will be the first to wear the colors of the Brown and Blue.

IOWA STATE HAS
A LARGE SQUAD

While Coach C. W. Mayer Is Lacking in Former Football Stars, He Has Some Excellent Material to Develop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—With her captain and most of the backfield varsity men in military uniforms, Iowa State College has some serious problems to face in the formation of her football team this year. Coach C. W. Mayer issued the first call on the first Monday of the school year, and more than 150 suits were issued on the four days following. The number of candidates reporting for places on the varsity team is about all the encouragement that the coaches have met so far.

Capt. G. Denfield '18, has planned to return to school this fall but was included in the draft and has joined the navy. The only other varsity man to be included in the draft was E. T. Tucker '18, star backfield man and all-round offensive player.

Last spring Iowa State was hit hard when a number of her football men heeded the military call and left for different divisions of the army and navy. Halfback W. Davis '19, went to the coast artillery and is now located at Honolulu; W. Paige '18, enlisted in aviation, and L. T. Janda '18, received an appointment to Ft. Snelling.

Some excellent material has returned to college, however, and since the opening they have been reporting for scrimmage daily against the reserves. In the backfield Coach Mayer has three "A" material whom he is building an offensive machine. R. MacFarland '20, and L. Wallace '20, are the only men from last year's freshman team who have shown the ability to compete with the old varsity men.

On the line C. F. Breeden '19 and L. W. Schaak '19, are the only experienced candidates, with H. J. Shoemaker '18 and E. F. Olsen '19 bidding strongly for the positions at guard. When Ends D. C. Jones '17 and Koscoe Packer '17, graduated last June, they left two vacancies at the ends that have been a problem to fill. L. H. Barker '18, all-state center, has been shifted from the pivot position to one of the ends, with R. S. Paul '18 and B. L. Neal '19, utility men from the 1916 aggregation fighting for the place on the opposite side of the line. L. Wallace '20, has been working hard and consistently at center.

R. MacFarland '20 and A. M. Boyd '20 are quarterbacks with exceptional ability, and Howard Aldrich '18, V. A. Heater '19 and L. E. Johnson '18, have been alternating at half. H. F. Jager '19, has been used at fullback on account of his punting ability, a weak place in the offense of the team during the earlier part of the season.

Coach Mayer is making no predictions, as usual. But he is back with the same old determination and with his dependable ability to develop new men by the end of the season, it looks as if Ames would present a pretty good fighting front to their old rivals at Iowa City, by the end of the season.

AVIATORS WIN
RUGBY CONTEST

TORONTO, Ont.—An All-Syracuse rugby football team from New York was defeated at the University Stadium here Monday by an eleven picked from United States college men training for aviators at Camp Borden. The score was 21 to 0. It was the first game of American Rugby staged here and attracted a large crowd, the proceeds going to war charities. The players:

Camp Borden—Ralston, Minnesota; Ruffie, Mottier, Princeton; Prige, Northwestern; Russell, Denver; Crane, London, Dartmouth; Shea, Princeton; Goldsmith, Harvard; Hoover, Hitchcock, Cornell; Syracuse—Plavier, Ryder, Lafam, Lann, Williams, Killian, Garvin, Knapp, Hoffman, Murphy, Appleton.

DARTMOUTH HAS
FOOTBALL DRILL

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth football practice Monday pulled the team into more aggressive offense to remedy the source of most of the faults in Saturday's game with Springfield Training School, and tried out a new backfield and a new right end. Goodnow, who has had a little athletic experience outside of track work, made a fast fullback, and P. Holbrook, brother of S. Holbrook, the regular of the eleven, went in at halfback.

Richard Sisk '18 of Lynn, came out for right end. He has not played since he was a freshman four years ago. Bevan is not in form for work, and will not be pressed until later in the season.

JACK TAR
MADE WITH
ROLLING POINTS
AND
THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
20c EACH 3 FOR 50c
Lion Collars
United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

THE HOME FORUM

"The Fruit of the Spirit"

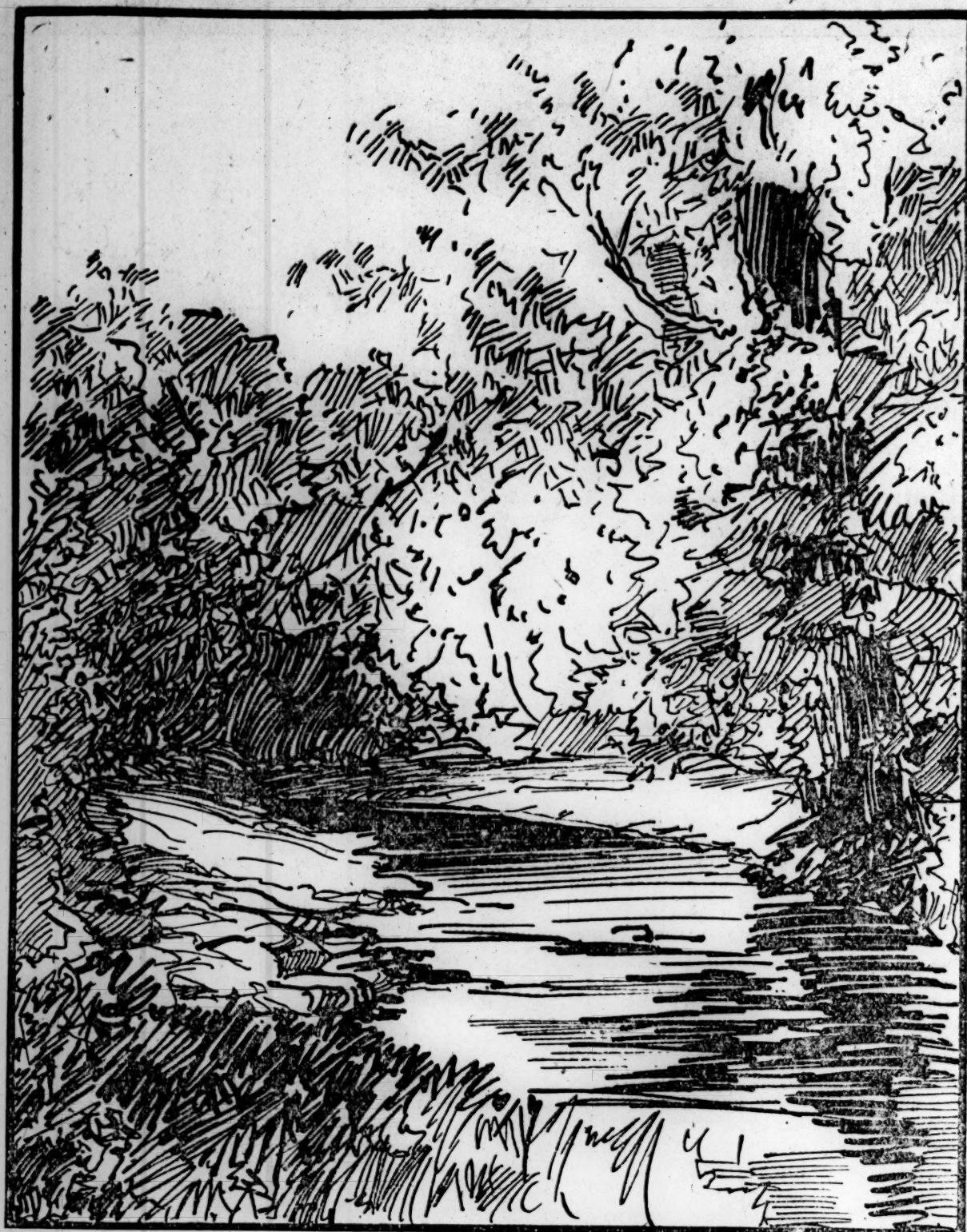
WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sunset in a Chinese Poem
(A.D. 720)

I sat upon the mountain-side and watched
A tiny barque that skimmed across
The lake, . . .
She sailed
From out my ken, and mingled with
The blue
Of skies unfathomed, while the great
Round sun
Weakened towards the waves.
The whole expanse
Suddenly in the half-light of the dusk
Glimmered and waned. The last rays
Of the sun
Lit but the tops of trees and moun-
tain-peaks
With tarnished glory; and the water's
sheen,
Once blue and bright, grew lusterless,
and soon
A welter of red clouds alone betrayed
The passing of the sun. The scat-
tered isles
Uprose, black-loomed o'er the tran-
quil deeps,
Where the reflected heavens wanly
showed
A lingering gleam. Already wood and
hill
Sank in obscurity. The river marge
Seemed but a broken line to failing
sight.
Night is at hand; the night winds fret
afar,
The north winds moan. The water-
fowl are gone
To cover o'er the sand-dunes; dawn
alone
Shall call them from the sedges. . . .
—Rendered by L. Cranmer-Byng.

Emerson a Nature Lover

Whatever variation may be prevalent
regarding Emerson, we feel sure that
he who knows him at all is sure he is
a lover of nature. In poetry or prose
he walks out toward the sky. Spaces
fascinate him. He loves stars. . . . He
feels when he does not see. I can for-
give a score of vagaries and contra-
dictions when I find him always turn-
ing toward sunsets and the rising
moon and the ponderance of the dew-
drop, and the wonder of gravitation.
His essays on poet or beauty or nature
or what not are certain to furnish
room for a detour till he finds some
soluble fact of the open world. Then
he feels at home. Then that quaint,
radiant smile flashes across his face
like warm sunshine. When his thought
can be put in terms of nature then he
feels pleased with the thought and
speaks like the oracle, with neither
hesitation nor impediment. Truly
Emerson is among the high func-
tionaries in the literature of nature.—
William A. Quayle.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nansie's Bath, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire

Although within walking distance of
a great commercial center, Barwick-
in-Elmet is as quaint and primitive a
little village as though it were buried
in the heart of the mountains. But
eight miles from Leeds, it is yet with-
out a trace of smoke or bustle, and has
a beauty of hill and dale which is quite
refreshing.

The kingdom of Elmete in the
Eighteenth Century covered two hundred
square miles, and in the Eleventh
Century Edwin Earl of Mercia had
residence there. The village of Bar-
wick stands on a limestone plateau
about two hundred and fifty feet above
sea level; on the northwest is a series
of earthworks, where it is thought
there was originally a British tribal
camp, of the iron age, dating from
two to three hundred years B. C. The
village maypole stands upon what was

originally the "Green," and it is a
custom, which dates from very ancient
times, for it to be taken down and
renewed every third Easter. Of the
church which was in Barwick before
the time of the Conqueror very little
remains; it may have been destroyed
when William laid the country waste
in 1069, after the Saxon rebellion.

The oldest portions of the present
building belong to the earlier half of
the Twelfth Century, and of this an-
cient place of worship there are some
curious old records. The earliest
known rector was a brother-in-law of
Henry de Lasey, the founder of Kirk-
stall Abbey, and patron of this bene-
fice, and one great man who occupied
the rectory was Richard Pace (1519),
a friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas
More. Of him the former writes from
Venice to Lord Mountjoy, September,
1508, as "a young man so accomplished

in both literatures as to be able by
his genius alone to throw a luster upon
all Britain, and of that purity and
modesty of character as to be worthy
of the favor of men like you."

In the village dwelt free tenants and
bondmen, the total yearly rents from
the latter being, we are told, £7 3s 10d.
with twenty-two hens, three hundred
and forty eggs and reaping work
worth 24s. The cotters usually held a
cottage and a toft (land on which the
cottage was built). Here is an extract
from a tenancy of very ancient date:
"Isabel Baxter holds one cottage with
toft, paying 8s. yearly at Martinmas.
Also she shall draw for the thatching
of the houses for one day before
Christmas, taking nothing, or she shall
pay 1s. Also she ought to wash and
shear the lord's sheep for one day or
pay 1s."

Larwick is surrounded by many in-
teresting and ancient halls. Parlington
Hall, has been the home of the Gas-
coignes from 1545, when John Gas-
coigne purchased it from Lord Went-
worth. A few years ago the family
removed to Lotherton Hall in the near
neighborhood.

Autumn in Kentucky

"Magic colors are in the woods.
Some of the oaks are a rich glossy
green, others red and scarlet. The
leaves of the gum are a light clear
red mingled with tints of yellow,"
writes Ingram Crockett, describing the
Kentucky landscape in autumn.

"I hear the hoot of a horned owl in
the distance, a lonely call that the
Negroes interpret aptly—'Chick-er-a-
goose, goose, goose!'"

"The hedges are full of sparrows,
that go in flocks now—vesper, fox,
black-faced, white-headed—and with
them, leading the way, a cardinal."

"The corn is in shock—row after
row of wigwams where the warriors
of summer rest—their shining harness
put off forever."

"The ragweeds are a cold purple,
thick on the stubble fields, and of
such even height that the hills cov-
ered with them appear, at a little
distance, as if fallowed and harrowed.
In the hollows and around the edges
of the field glow charming bits of
color. The maroon of the young
sweetgums—the scarlet of young

sassafras. Color that handled by man
might look harsh and garish, seen
through this hazy atmosphere is won-
derfully soft, yet brilliant."

"The acorns begin to fall, pattering
in quick showers when the wind
comes by. There are many red and
yellow leaves, and gossamers twinkle
with a new light. The eddying leaves
settle into snug hollows, or heap
themselves in briar thickets."

"Flocks of blackbirds are flying
west beneath a cloudy sky. This
evening a remarkable display of sun-
set colors. Above were dull gray
clouds. Then suddenly two maples,
not over fifty feet away, were lighted
in their tops with a clear, bright
orange, as if the upper boughs of the
trees were in fall dress. Some tall
oaks were also brightened in the same
manner, but not so beautifully as
the maples. Far off a clump of trees,
through a vista of red maples, was
adorned with this unusual light. The
sun could not be seen, but as the
light in the trees faded, overhead
shone pink and violet bars bending
to the horizon."

"Of outdoor things words can of
course tell us some important things:
color, for instance, and light, and
somewhat of their gradations and re-
lations. And an adjective, a metaphor,
may evoke an entire atmospheric ef-
fect, paint us a sunset or a starlit
night. But the far subtler and more
individual relations of visible line
defy expression: no poet or prose
writer can give you the tilt of a roof,
the undulation of a field, the bend of
a road. Yet these are the things in
landscape which constitute its indi-
viduality and which reach home to our
feelings." Vernon Lee writes in her
volume of essays, "Limo."
"For color and light are variable—
nay, more, they are relative. The
same tract will be green in connec-
tion with one sort of sky, blue with
another, and yellow with a third. We
may be disappointed when the woods,
which we have seen as vague, moss-

like blue before the sun had over-
topped the hills, become at midday a
mere vast lettuce-bed. We should be
much more than disappointed, we
should doubt of our senses, if we found
on going to our window that it looked
down upon outlines of hills, upon
precipices, ledges, knolls, or flat ex-
panses, different from those we had
seen the previous day or the previous
year. Thus the unvarying items of a
landscape happen to be those for
which precise words cannot be found.
Briefly, we praise color, but we actu-
ally live in the indescribable thing
which I must call the lie of the land.
The lie of the land means walking or
climbing, shelter or bleakness: it
means the corner where we dread a
boring neighbor, the bend round which
we have watched some one depart, the
stretch of road which seemed to lead
us away out of captivity. Yes, lie of
the land is what has mattered to us

since we were children, to our fathers
and remotest ancestors. . . . For
how else explain the strange powers
which different shapes of the earth's
surface have over different individ-
uals; the sudden pleasure, as of the
sight of an old friend, the pang of
pathos which we may all receive in a
scene which is new, without memories,
and so unlike everything familiar as
to be almost without associations?
The lie of the land has therefore
an importance in art, or if it have not,
ought to have, quite independent of
pleasantness of line or of anything
merely visual. An immense charm
consists in the fact that the mind can
walk about in a landscape. The de-
light at the beauty which is seen is
heightened by the anticipation of fur-
ther unseen beauty; by the sense of
exploring the unknown; and to our
present pleasure before, a painted
landscape is added the pleasure we

IT IS possible for a man who is with-
out the aid of Christian Science to
read the Bible through without
catching a glimpse of the spirit of its
teaching. Perhaps the fact that the
Bible taken as a whole is a record of
the spiritual experiences of men at
very different periods in religious his-
tory has something to do with this.
Human beings are apt to go to its
pages forgetting that the Old Testa-
ment, especially, is a compendium of
the most varied nature, which portrays,
over a long period, the struggle of
mankind toward the light of the knowl-
edge of the living and true God, with
the failures and the backslidings inci-
dental to the onward march. The
theory of the verbal inspiration of the
Bible, held even tentatively, has been
a stumbling-block time and again to
many, because it has blinded them to
the progressive tendency in revelation,
and has caused them to fall to dis-
tinguish between what is true knowl-
edge of God and merely human belief
or human opinion, and has as a result
prevented them from grasping the
truth which certainly lies deeply in-
dented in the immortal pages.

This is not so marked when one
comes to the New Testament. Here is
the record of the greatest of all spiri-
tual teachers, Christ Jesus, who spoke
from the high altitude of his own
clear spiritual understanding, as well
as from accurate acquaintance with
the revealed truth in the Old Testa-
ment. And alongside of the teaching
of the Prophet of Nazareth lies the
same doctrine expressed by the apos-
tles of the early Christian church. No
one can read these without feeling that
they have something tremendously in-
common. They are animated through-
out by the same spirit; they portray in
varying language the same truth
about God; they exhort men to obedi-
ence to the same spiritual law; and
they all bear testimony to "the fruit
of the Spirit," which fruit can be
recognized in the regeneration of the

individual as regards both his mental
and his physical condition.

Christian Science opens up the Bible
to a man. It shows how and where
mankind has misunderstood and mis-
used its teachings and it reveals the
Mind of Christ. And how does Chris-
tian Science do this? By enlightening
men on the real nature of Spirit. Mrs.
Eddy rediscovered the truth, so well
known to Jesus, that God or Spirit
is infinite. Her understanding of the
truth was so vivid that she saw with
equal clearness that Spirit must there-
fore be the only real substance; and
that, because it was infinite, what
mortals called matter could only be a
false conception of the human mind.
Moreover, Mrs. Eddy perceived that
infinite Spirit being good, good alone
has real existence, and that therefore
evil was only a mental condition aris-
ing from the erroneous belief that
matter was real. Thus the entire con-
tradiction between "the flesh" and
Spirit became obvious, as it is ex-
pressed on page 167 of Science and
Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "The
'flesh lusteth against the Spirit.' The
flesh and Spirit can no more unite in
action, than good can coincide with
evil." A line of demarcation was thus
drawn of the utmost significance and
importance, a line so firm that man-
kind can no longer hesitate concern-
ing the truth. Christian Science states
that Spirit, which is infinite good, is
the only real substance and that evil
has only a seeming existence, is with-
out substantiality, and is unreal in the
scientific sense.

From the standpoint just indicated
Christian Science enables mankind to
demonstrate "the fruit of the Spirit"
along all the ways of life. It takes
that childlike quality—faith—and ele-
vates it to spiritual understanding.
Faith is recognized as one of the finest
qualities of which a man can be pos-
sessed; but let it be reaching out to
spiritual understanding, to abso-
lutely certain knowledge of Truth,

and what must result? Faith becomes
understanding. Understanding, un-
conquerable and able to remove dif-
ficulties previously accounted insur-
mountable; and this understanding
will be evidenced, with its immense
spiritual possibilities, exactly in pro-
portion to the faithfulness and humil-
ity of the man possessing it. As he
learns to lose his pride of human opin-
ion it enables him to establish the
truth that Spirit is infinite by proving
the falsity of material law which is
the cause of untold human suffering,
and it enables him to rise above the
sinful material selfishness which is so
profitable of human misery. "Faith ad-
vanced to spiritual understanding,"
writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health,
p. 23), "is the evidence gained from
Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind
and establishes the claims of God."

After tried experience Paul could
write to the Galatians: "But the fruit
of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-
suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith,
meekness, temperance; against such
there is no law." Paul knew that it
is as human beings realize the allness
of Spirit, and in consequence under-
stand the nothingness of matter, that
they are putting themselves under
spiritual law, and that as this is done
"the fruit of the Spirit" becomes man-
ifest in their experience. It is mat-
terialism that crushes love and joy,
and peace out of human lives. It is
materialism that makes men impac-
ient, and harsh and faithless toward
others; and it is materialism which
begets intolerance and decoys its hu-
man victims into every senseless ex-
cess. As the human being allows him-
self to be guided by divine Science into
the truth that Spirit alone is present
and alone is real, he finds the way
opening up into the joys of Spirit. But
a firm stand has to be made. It will
not do to admit the truth which Chris-
tian Science teaches about the allness
of Spirit and the next moment indulge
the material impulses that seem to
come from the human body or human
mind. Spiritual understanding has to
be arrayed against all material belief,
and as this is faithfully done "the fruit
of the Spirit" advances toward matu-
rity. "He who has the true idea of
good loses all sense of evil, and by
reason of this is being ushered into
the undying realities of Spirit" (Sci-
ence and Health, p. 325.) These
words of Mrs. Eddy are true words.
The salvation of the world from its
erroneous beliefs will come about ex-
actly as its individual human units
grasp the superlative fact of the all-
ness and omnipotence of Spirit.

Of the Semblance and Array of Sigurd

Now Sigurd rides away; many-
folded in his shield, and blazing with
red gold, and the image of a dragon
is drawn thereon; and this same was
dark brown above, and bright red
below; and with even such-like image
was adorned helm, and saddle, and
coat-of-armor; and he was clad in the
golden byrny, and all his weapons
were gold-wrought.

Now for this cause was the drake
drawn on all his weapons, that when
he was seen of men, all folk might
know who went there; yea, all those
who heard of his slaying of that great
dragon, that the Völsungs call Fáfnir;
and for that cause are his weapons
gold-wrought, and brown of hue, and
that he was by far above other men
in courtesy and goodly manners, and
well-liked in all things else; and
whenever folk tell of all the mightiest
champions, and the noblest chiefs,
then ever is he named the foremost,
and his name goes wide about on all
tongues north of the sea of the Greek-
lands, and even so shall it be while
the world endures.

Now the hair of this Sigurd was
golden-red of hue, fair of fashion, and
falling down in great locks; thick and
short was his beard, and of no other
color; high-nosed he was, broad and
high-boned of face; so keen were his
eyes, that few durst gaze up under the
brows of him; his shoulders were as
broad to look on as the shoulders of
two; most duly was his body fashioned
betwixt height and breadth, and in
such wise as was seemliest; and this
is the sign told of his height, that

when he was girt with his sword
Gram, which same was seven spans
long, as he went through the full-
grown rye-fields, the dew-shoe of the
said sword smote the ears of the
standing corn; and, for all that,
greater was his strength than his
growth; well could he wield sword,
and cast forth spear, shoot shaft, and
hold shield, bend bow, back horse, and
do all the goodly deeds that he learned
in his youth's days.

Wise he was to know things yet
undone; and the voice of all fowls
he knew, wherefore few things fell on
him unawares.

Of many words he was, and so fair
of speech withal, that whenever he
made it his business to speak, he
never left speaking before that to all
men it seemed full sure, that no
otherwise must the matter be than
as he said.

His sport and pleasure it was to
give aid to his own folk, and to prove
himself in mighty matters, to take
wealth from his unfriends, and give
the same to his friends.
Never did he lose heart, and of
naught was he afraid.—From Völsunga
Saga: The Story of the Völsungs,
and Niblungs, tr. from the Icelandic
by Eirikr Magnússon and William
Morris.

Choose the Doing

Gentlemen choose not their task;
They choose to do it well.

—George Eliot.

The Irishman of Today

all Mr. Shaw's prefaces, an essay ad-
dressed to politicians, but which
surely deserves to be classed with
other such writings as an aid to
critics. Doyle's contribution to the
partnership in the play is, according
to Mr. Shaw, "freedom from illusion,
the power of facing facts, the nervous
industry, the sharpened wits, the
sensitive pride of an imaginative man
who has fought his way up through
social persecution and poverty." This
view of the Irish character is revolu-
tionary. The cherished myth of the
minor English novelists disappears at
once. And Mr. Shaw is indubitably
right. Nothing is more characteristic
of the Irishman today than his free-
dom from illusion and his power of
facing facts.

"There is, however," the writer
goes on to say, "a mystical and imagi-

native side to the character of the
contemporary Irishman. He tends, es-
pecially while he is young, to write
lyric poetry, and his verses are of
very great merit. The poet's corner
of obscure papers is a byword in
England as the refuge of sentimental
doggerel. In Ireland the reader comes
across real poetry, strong, original,
and melodious, in the most unexpect-
ed places. But even when he is writ-
ing poetry, the modern Irishman's at-
tention for stark facts and his hatred
of illusion beset him. The value—
one hopes the permanent value—of
the work of our younger Irish poets
lies in their avoidance of the unreal
and their determined efforts to get
back to the primitive simple emotions.

"But fond as our writers are of
lyric poetry, they are still fonder of
the drama. It is by means of the
stage that we are continually trying
to express the ideas that are in us.
So common has the habit of play-
writing become, that an Irish author
boasted recently that his chief dis-
tinction lay in the fact that he was
the only man in Ireland who had
never written a play. He probably
exaggerated his singularity. There
must be others, small farmers, for
instance, in the congested districts,
who have not written plays, but
there must be very few. Our dram-
atists, like our lyric poets, seem ob-
sessed with a passion for facts. They
will not look at life through rose-
colored glasses. Their tragedies are
tragedies of naked realism. Their
comedies—and they produce comedies
which sparkle—are relentless expo-
sures of our pettiness, our meanness,
our narrow outlook upon life.
No literature known to me is less
touched with sentimentalism than our
Irish drama. Whatever else may be
laid to the charge of our playwrights,
it can never be said that they have
been guilty of pandering to the popu-
lar taste by flattering the Irish peo-
ple."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1917

EDITORIALS

Help to Shorten the War

THE moral effect, upon the Entente as well as upon the enemy nations, of a prompt, hearty, and adequate response in the United States to the call for a second Liberty Loan will unquestionably be good; the moral effect of a hesitating, reluctant, and inadequate response will unquestionably be bad. There can be no gainsaying this. The whole world, and this statement can be made to include the great masses of the people in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, is looking to the United States as the deciding factor in the conflict. No doubt exists, in any quarter, as to the resources of the western Republic in money, munitions, and men. The only question is whether the nation will throw its whole weight into the scale, as the President has promised, to the ringing applause of 99 per cent of his fellow citizens, or whether it will place a reservation upon the employment of its energies. It seems certain that, if the United States shall give itself wholly to the conflict, using without limitation all the means that lie within its reach, the war must soon be brought to a close.

There is in some quarters an impression that, when the citizen has once lent to the Government a sum of money, that act acquits him of further obligation. This is a mistake. The citizen cannot be acquitted of obligations to his country, any more than he can be acquitted of obligations to himself or to his neighbor. While ability to render service remains, the service ought to be rendered. The mass of the people in the United States have not yet reached, as have the people of other countries involved in the war, the point of sacrifice. They have not even approached it. It may be true that, in many instances, they have temporarily discommoded or inconvenienced themselves in order to take up Liberty bonds, but they have lost nothing by the transaction, nor can they lose anything by it. Neither the virtue nor the element of sacrifice has entered into it. In comparison with the British, the French, and the Canadians, the American people in the mass have as yet practically done little toward making the world safe for democracy. The cost of the greatest war with which civilization has ever been called upon to deal has thus far borne lightly upon the nation best prepared to meet its share.

As a rule, the people of the United States have delegated all responsibility in the conduct of the war, as well as all power, to their Government. They have not only approved, but have been insistent upon, liberal appropriations. As a nation, the United States is doing its part nobly. But the conduct of a great war is not like the building of a post office, or the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. It cannot be left entirely to the Government. There must be some human sympathy, human sentiment, there must be some human heart behind it. The prosecution and winning of this war is a task that cannot be delegated to a system or a machine, or be let out to contractors. It must be taken in hand by the people themselves, for it has concern for every man, woman, and child in the country today, and for countless millions of people yet to come.

The nation cannot perform the citizen's part. He must think and act for himself, if he is worthy of citizenship. He must understand that the nation is only what its aggregate citizenship makes it. He must realize that if this war is to be prosecuted, as it should be, and won, as it must be, he himself must take a hand in it. If he cannot go to the front and handle a pick, a spade, or a gun, he must do his full part behind the firing line. If he cannot offer to make the supreme sacrifice for his country, he must give support to those who are not withholding even that.

For the present, the average citizen is not asked to do any very great thing; least of all is he asked to make any great sacrifice. His country needs money, a vast amount of money, wherewith to carry on the war. Its people are blessed with wealth as are no other people on the face of the earth. They have not felt perceptibly the first call made upon them; they can meet the second without incurring serious inconvenience. The nation asks that at least 10,000,000 of its children subscribe to the new loan. It is as greatly in need of the moral as of the financial support. It wants the people, in fact, to take over the war, to make it, as it in reality is, their war, and to press it to a finish without delay.

It ought not to be necessary to argue that the buying of a 4 per cent United States bond should be regarded in the light of a gilt-edged investment. People who deposit money in savings banks at 3, 3½, and 4 per cent do not feel that the banks are under any obligations to them for receiving their money. They obtain the highest savings-bank interest from the United States Treasury, with better security than any bank can give, when they buy a Liberty bond. They are certain to gain by the transaction, even from the coldest business point of view. If with all this they can observe a patriotic duty, if they can, without any cost to themselves, strike a blow for democracy, if by buying a single \$50 bond they can help to shorten the war, as they assuredly can, why should they hesitate to respond quickly to the country's call?

The obligation is no greater upon the qualified citizen to bear a gun, in the defense of the liberties of humanity, than is the obligation upon those who are able to buy a bond. Nobody who has the means to lend, when the country seeks to borrow for the common weal, can be exempted from the duty of lending, quickly and freely.

The Housing Question

ALTHOUGH a very great and widespread interest has undoubtedly been aroused, in England, in regard to the question of housing, it is uncertain whether the urgency of the matter is yet sufficiently recognized. Even before

the war, the housing question was rapidly coming to the front as one of the most pressing problems of the day, and it was pointed out on many occasions, by those in a position to speak on the matter, that the building being done was by no means keeping pace with the diverse needs of the community.

During the last three years, the amount of building that has actually been completed, in the United Kingdom, is practically negligible. There has been a very marked tendency to put off any serious work until after the war, and the consequence of this has been that, on top of an already inadequate supply of houses, the country has fallen more than three years in arrears in the matter of constructing new ones. The outlook, therefore, unless the matter is taken in hand at once and dealt with on a comprehensive scale, is serious. With the war over, there will be large demands for houses. The demands will call for immediate supply, and there is a very widespread feeling that, as Mr. Walter Long recently put it, if men are allowed to come back from the trials of the war to dwellings unfit for human habitation, as so many of them are, "it will be a negation of all that has been said during the war about repaying the soldier for what he has done."

What is needed is quick, decisive action, and it is for this reason that the measures recently taken by the president of the Local Government Board are particularly welcome. Mr. Hayes Fisher has appointed a committee to deal with building construction, and has circularized all local authorities to the effect that the Government has decided to afford financial assistance for the building of a large number of houses that will be required after the war. The next step will be to see that the local authorities take action, and that local interests, or rather the interests of particular persons in the various localities, are not allowed to render the provisions of the Local Government Board largely useless. One of the great difficulties in the housing question comes from the tenants themselves. With houses so scarce as they are at present, and have been for years, the "fear of being turned out" is very common, and tenants will put up with many things they ought not to put up with rather than risk a disturbance, or rather than face a long and tortuous inquiry before some local inquiry board. The great aims of any new system of inquiry which may have to be set up, and the setting up of such a system seems inevitable, ought to be simplicity and expedition. Indeed, these two words might well be taken as watchwords of the whole movement.

Food Control in Italy

FOR some time past, Italy, in common with all the other belligerent nations, has been seriously considering and dealing with the various problems which have arisen in connection with her food supply. Recently, the authorities have perfected a scheme for federating the food organizations throughout the country, and thus doing away with the serious difficulty which formerly obtained of securing a just distribution of essential commodities. In the absence of such federation, where each commune organizes its own food supply and looks after its own interests exclusively, a certain commodity may well be a glut in the market at Milan, for instance, and almost unobtainable in Naples or Rome. The new state organization, as was recently explained by Signor Canepa, Commissioner General for Food, is intended to secure the unity of the economic forces in the country by organizing the supply of all foodstuffs in general use, the management and distribution of the supply of cereals and sugar remaining, meanwhile, the exclusive concern of the State.

One of the most welcome features about Signor Canepa's plan is the way in which it shows an evident effort, on the part of the authorities, to interfere as little as possible with the "liberty of commerce." Signor Canepa, indeed, has, from the first, made it clear that this was one of his great desires, and in reply to a question in the Chamber, some time ago, he declared emphatically that it had been far from his intention to set up a monopoly which would check free commerce. "No one wished to destroy commerce," he said, "but it was the duty of the Government to discipline its action." The provisions of the national organization, as they stand at the present time, include complete liberty of commerce, except for State monopolies, such as cereals and sugar, and the right of associations, traders, and others to join the new organization as associate members, and so to have a voice in its control. The State is to have a preponderance of power in the management of the national organization, but the organization itself is to come to an end six months after the conclusion of peace.

The whole scheme is plainly the result of careful thought, and the future is safeguarded with wise statesmanship. Italy has clearly no intention of resorting to that policy of bureaucratic ownership of national industries which is already being welcomed as inevitable in Germany, after the war, by many German writers. "I have the highest faith in individual effort," a member of the Chamber of Deputies recently declared, in the course of a debate on the food question, "and I would not wish the rise of a new national organization to clip the wings of private enterprise." In fact, the organization is a war measure, and the desire of Italian statesmen, like Signor Canepa, is that this should be thoroughly understood.

Prohibition in Ontario

SOME five years ago, when a proposal was put forward to abolish the bar in Ontario, the movement was ridiculed. Local optionists, at that time, regarded the plan as fantastic, and the Government of the day practically decided not to give any countenance to the movement. The war, however, which has brought about so many changes, has forced public attention to the question of the liquor traffic more, possibly, than to any other great issue. Whole countries have experienced a change of heart in regard to the matter, and the cause of prohibition has, perhaps, made greater strides during the last

three years than in all the previous history of the movement. The world is already beginning to witness results. Records of the changes which prohibition has brought about in Russia, for instance, are available and have long been available in the form of all manner of statistics, whilst those who understand the situation in that country are strong in their conviction that no revolution in Russia would have been possible but for the Tzar's ukase, closing the vodka shops, in the autumn of 1914.

It was early in the war that Ontario began to consider the matter, and, some twelve months ago, the provincial Legislature passed an act providing for prohibition throughout the Province. The results of the first year of this prohibition are now becoming known, and they comprise the usual wonderful story of a tremendous lessening in the need for relief work, and of a great falling off in the number of arrests for crimes of all kinds. According to a statement made recently by Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, not only have patriotic purposes of the highest order been served, but every branch of business and every home has felt the benefit of the passing of the act. "There are," he said, "no prisoners in the jails, and comfort and happiness have been added to the lives of a great number of people."

Not the least interesting feature about the working of prohibition in the Province is the change which has come over the attitude of those who, in former days, were most bitterly opposed to any such movement. Today, these people are to be numbered amongst the most earnest supporters of prohibition, and, as Sir William Hearst points out, the sentiment necessary for the proper enforcement of the law is constantly growing, "guaranteeing alike its efficiency and stability." Considering that, not so very long ago, the Province of Ontario was regarded as a stronghold of the liquor interest, such a change is full of promise for the future of prohibition, not only in Canada but throughout the world.

The Old Boston Journal

IT WAS not, formerly, customary, in the United States, to depend to any large extent on capital in the founding of a newspaper. Franklin did not have much ready money when he went into journalism, neither did Childs, or Bennett, or Greeley, or McKee, or the Knapps, or Prentice, or McLean, or any of the founders of the innumerable journalistic ventures of early days, that have passed away, or of the journalistic enterprises that have held out against adversity and prospered. When Ford and Damrell started the Mercantile Journal, in Boston, their resources, like those of most of their competitors and rivals, were principally confined to a certain gift of news sense, a certain talent for easy composition, and a limited credit at the bank.

It was not deemed necessary, in 1833, or for a number of decades afterward, that a newspaper should have an equipment costing a fabulous amount of money. The main thing was a "stand," not a "plant," a few kitchen tables for desks, an editor to do the posing, another to do most of the editing, and courage enough behind the undertaking to print what its writers produced. Such accessories as cases, type, and presses were essential, of course, but advertising was a negligible quantity, and circulation, outside of a certain coterie, a secondary consideration.

It required, first, the Mexican War, and, second, the Civil War, to whet the public's appetite for news and to stimulate the publisher's ambition to satisfy it. The Boston Mercantile Journal had its financial troubles. They led to the retirement of the junior partner, and to reorganization. John S. Sleeper, James A. Dix, and Henry Rogers got into the enterprise, and into control of it. By this time it was the Boston Journal. It flourished. It passed, in time, into the possession of a still more progressive group. Stephen N. Stockwell became its editor. Colonel W. W. Clapp, who had owned and edited the Saturday Evening Gazette, became its controlling lever. Stockwell and Clapp, following in the footsteps of Rogers, made the Journal not only one of the most influential newspapers in New England, but, perhaps, the most profitable. During the eighteen years of Colonel Clapp's administration, to "be anybody," in New England, one had to take the Boston Journal, and the taking of it was worth while.

Across the continent, in the '50s and '60s, stretched a line of blanket sheets. The New York Herald was one of the first to become Europeanized, and its eight pages made it conspicuous. For the rest, the leading newspapers of the country were four-page sheets, the more important using a single-page "insert" on Saturdays. Nine columns to the page was the usual thing, and the blanket sheet, open, would easily make a coverlet for a bed, or a spread for a dining-room table.

The web roll had not been invented, and the perfecting press had not been thought of, when the Journal, with its office at 264 Washington Street, was called upon to announce to New England the fall of Ft. Sumter, and all the stirring events of the next four years. Bailey's Herald, of course, was in action, as were the Traveler, the Post, and the Transcript, but Republican New England found it difficult to believe anything about local, state, or national affairs that was not published in the Journal. It was when handicapped with a four-cylinder press, "turtles," hand folders, and one of the most unwieldy forms that human ingenuity could conceive, that Colonel Clapp rose to the emergencies and proved himself an equal of the most enterprising and progressive publishers in the country.

He reached out for the news, and got it. He published a morning and an evening edition, with "extras" and "postscripts" in between. At Washington and at the front he had able correspondents. One of them, Charles Carleton Coffin, better known to the newspaper world of writers and readers simply as "Carleton," shines out in the brilliant galaxy of Civil War correspondents, which was composed, in part, of Frank B. Wilkie, Joseph B. McCullagh, Whitelaw Reid, General H. V. Boynton, George Alfred Townsend, Ben: Perley Poor, and Richard J. Hinton. "Carleton" contributed to the Journal some of the best descriptive war matter published anywhere in the country, and he followed this up with pictures

of the South, in reconstruction days, that have been incorporated into the accepted history of the times.

The era of the "old" Boston Journal may be said to have passed with the close of the Clapp management. Since then many changes have come to pass in the conduct and policy of the newspaper. Those of the present generation of newspaper readers in Boston know little of what the Journal was, what it stood for, or how great was its influence for good, in the days when it was a question whether or not the United States should endure.

Notes and Comments

"WITH sugar so scarce as it is in France and England, a speedy prohibition of beer and wine making in both countries may reasonably be looked for at an early date," writes a correspondent. There is a touching confidence about the declaration, but with true journalistic instinct he protects himself by using the word "reasonably."

It is impossible to please some people. While President Carranza is striving, day and night, to insure the prevalence and permanence of tranquillity in his country, a man in New York bearing the suspicious name of Knoblauch, complains that he was once kept awake all night by the howling of dogs in Jamiltepec, Mexico, and throughout another night, from a like cause, in Tututpec, in the same Republic. "There are few parts of the world which will put the dog lover to so severe a test as Southern Mexico," he says, "and whoever, having lived there, comes away with any fondness for dogs, must be their friend indeed." There are two sides to every story. One would like to hear, from the Jamiltepec and Tututpec dogs, why they howled so much when G. W. Knoblauch was a dweller in those towns.

THE plea that was recently made by a prominent manufacturer, in England, for a six-hour day, as a solution for the labor problems of the future, cannot be accepted as good; out of hand. Anything, in fact, which tends to emphasize the view that labor is essentially an activity to be reduced to a minimum, and at best a "necessary evil," cannot indeed be too strongly condemned. Such a device never has been, and never can be, a solution of the labor problem.

VICTOR BERGER, who has, apparently, been looking for trouble with the United States for some time, has at length found it in the exclusion of his newspaper in English, the Milwaukee Leader, from the privileges of the mails. Victor Berger had been preaching the higher ideals of government, the brotherhood of man, international fraternity, and universal freedom for the masses, for years prior to the outbreak of the war, in 1914. Then he swallowed Prussian autocracy whole, and since then, he has been anti-everything for which the people of the United States stand. In no other country under the sun would so much latitude have been given, in like circumstances, to one of Victor Berger's stamp, but he has not appreciated it. He has abused public tolerance quite as scandalously as he has ignored the law, and it was high time for the Post Office Department to give him a taste of the mild form of autocracy which violators of its hospitality are forcing upon the republic.

BY way of a change from the "movie" show, a western town has just entertained its people by giving an "Old Fiddlers' Concert." Among the numbers of the evening were "The Arkansas Traveler," "Money Musk," and "Turkey in the Straw." The novelty "took." Now, why is it not possible to have an "Old Pianists' Concert," introducing the "Monastery Bells," the "Kiss Waltz," and the "Maiden's Prayer," with some cross-hand exercises, that will bring back, to the "best people in the community," some happy kerosene-lighted evenings of the long ago?

Nor much is being said of the signal officers camp at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and yet it is one of the busiest, as it is one of the most important, in the United States. The telegraph and the telephone are, of course, to play a large part in the handling of the American troops in France, and all the electrical industries of the country are contributing to the formation of the signal corps units which General Pershing is to have at his command. In the class at Ft. Leavenworth are 102 officers, consisting of four majors, twenty-four captains and seventy-four first lieutenants, and "the tactical war game" is their special study.

THE Women's Patriotic League of Listowel, in Ontario, has refused to distribute the food service pledges sent out by the Food Controller, "after taking into consideration the fact that last year 800,000,000 pounds of grain was used for the manufacture of liquor." Until this wastage of food is stopped by the Government, the women of Listowel will, they say, abide by their resolution. Many people might take exception to such a policy, on the ground that two blacks do not make a white, but it serves to emphasize a point which is sadly in need of emphasis.

BOSTONIANS who own fair-sized tracts of arable land which they cannot, or will not, for any reason, cultivate themselves, will be doing a good turn for the United States and its allies by offering the use of the ground, for next year, to the Boston Food Production and Conservation Committee. There are similar committees, it should be said, in all other parts of the country, and all are striving to the common end of bringing garden production in 1918 up to the highest point, as regards both quantity and quality, which it has ever attained. It is a mistake to suppose that activity along this line is premature. If the great things expected are to be accomplished, next spring and summer, the time to pave the way for their accomplishment is now.

MANIFESTLY, either the United States must get control of the wool in the country, or United States soldiers at the front will be denied comforts to which they are entitled. Manipulation in the price of this staple seems to have very nearly reached the limit of toleration.